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VOL XXI NO 123 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SEARCHING QUESTIONS ON ALWAR IN COMMONS

WILL GUARANTEE BE OBTAINED FROM CHIEF AFTERR ETURN?

"Conditions Will Be Considered When Time Comes," Says Hoare

LONDON, May 25.

The question of the position of the Maharajah of Alwar was raised in the House Of Commons by Mr. T. Levy who asked Sir Samuel Hoare whether seeing that the Maharajah of Alwar had agreed to leave the State for two years pending the restoration of its finances by British officials, any guarantee would be obtained from the Maharajah before he was permitted to rssume administration of the State at the expiration of that period.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that all questions of this kind would naturally have to be considered by the Paramount Power in deciding when the time came under what conditions it would be advisable for the Maharajah to return to the State.

HOW REASSURING!

Pressed to state whether the Government contemplated restoring the Maharajah of Alwar without any guarantee Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "We will consider the situation when it arises in two years time."

Mr. Eric Bailey asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare would give any information as to who was likely to be the Paramount Power at that time.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied, "Certainly the same power which holds Paramountcy at present day".—Reuter.

Out Of The Gloaming.

The first annual general meeting of the Welfare of India League was adjourned for want of a quorum, after Mr. K. Natarajan, the President-elect of the meeting had vainly waited for 25 members to assemble.

* * * *

Well now, ain't that too bad? Really "an outrage on decency." And no one there to take a picture!

* * * *

The fact is most of the Welfarers have become wayfarers and some of them have fallen by the wayside.

* * * *

Bori Bunder has taken Bhai Permanand to its bosom. A naughty comoination! The Babe is eloquent over her new found champion's "justifiable grounds for asserting that better results might have been obtained by direct negotiations with the British ground."

* * * *

The joke is on Bhai Permanand. There was nothing to prevent him entering into direct negotiations. He poses as the leader of the Hindus. But the curious thing is that these "leaders" are always calling for Gandhi and the Congress to do, what their commanding influence ought to enable them to do themselves.

* * * *

"As regards the situation in India," says Sir T. B. Sapru, "you are living on the edge of a volcano. If you will not listen there is nothing for men like me but to retire into obscurity." Wisdom at last!

* * * *

"Notable examples of new breeds being started from a mixture of two others are bull terriers, ... were made more than a century ago, the *progeny usually being coloured.*"—The C. & M. Gazette.

The human experiment in India was unfortunately a failure. The progeny were "pi's" and the colour divided.

* * * *

"M. Paul Boncour congratulating Sir John Simon and Mr. Norman Davis, said that the Commission could now proceed with the definition of the term aggressor (s)."

That's what they call "getting a move on" in Disarmament circles.

* * * *

"It is understood that the Maharaja (of Alwar) is head and ears in debt and it will take some years to clear it."—"Sind Observer."

The Oriental translator at work again.

* * * *

The American Senate Committee is prying into Morgans' affairs and throwing unwanted light on dark spots. Bombay too can help greatly to unravel banking mysteries and might lend the services of her one and only P. D. Shamdasani, though there won't be "subdued excitement" when he opens his mouth, we guarantee.

* * * *

Simla is witnessing a Homeric battle between the claims of Sir C. P. and Sir A. C. Chatterji. Both are the darlings of the gods, and quick-change artists. There is not a single office which they have not adorned. While Ottawa stands to Chatterji's credit, C. P. has made legalised repression possible.

* * * *

It's a tug of war between Bengal and Madras. Formerly, invaders came from the North, but now Simla and even Calcutta and Bombay lie prostrate at the feet of Southern invaders. Madrasi shorthand-writers and financiers have planted their flag triumphantly in the holy of holies. What's Everest's conquest before this achievement?

* * * *

The Government, says a local paper, should think twice before re-imposing tolls next year. There is no such danger, for they do a thing first and then leave the thinking to others. The motor car owner must think for the Finance Member in this matter.

* * * *

"The tariff of punishments should be increased" writes a Bombay paper. There is no satisfying these papers, even when there is a tariff truce, ratified by Simple Simon after England had finished increasing its tariffs.

* * * *

Mr. R. D. Bell is doing his best and will sympathetically listen to any demands for more punishment.

* * * *

The Reich Commissioner has prohibited interference with the "normal business" of the people. Nazis can now go on with their normal business of pilfering other people's monies and bangling the heads of Jews. Otherwise where is the sense in having your own party Commissioner?

* * * *

Lord Snowden, MacDonald's former conscience-keeper, says that the latter's speeches are a danger to the country's interests and that he is constitutionally incapable of making clear statements. That's the difference between a Scot and a Yorkshire man, who can never understand the guile that lies behind intentional confusion.

* * * *

Magistrate: "You've committed seven burglaries in a week."

Prisoner: "That's right. If everyone worked as hard as I do we'd be on the road to prosperity."

WALES DRAW WITH FRANCE

Association Football Match Result.

PARIS, May 25.

In the Association Football match to-day, Wales drew with France with one goal each.

Sunny weather favoured the game and 20,000 spectators were present. Griffiths scored for Wales, while Rio was responsible for France's goal, both of which were scored in the second half.—Reuter's Special.

WHICH REPORT IS TRUE?

Of Entente's Threatened Walk Out Of League Or Its Contradiction?

GENEVA, May 25

It is learned on highest authority that there is no truth in the suggestion that Little Entente will leave the League of Nations if the Four Power Pact is signed.—Reuter.

COOKING BREAK-FAST IN POWDER MAGAZINE

Sergeant Degraded And Soldier Jailed.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 25.

Decision in London Court martial is that Sergeant Fazackerley should be reduced to the ranks of Guardsman and Cavender has been sentenced to 14 days detention.

WHY BAPU IS FASTING

Incident Of Nila Nagini One Of Causes

DESAI THROWS LIGHT

Gandhiji To Again Go To Jail If No Understanding Is Reached

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's secretary, left to-night for Poona by the Gujarat Mail.

He had an hour's interview today with Mr. Rajbhoj, the depressed class leader of Poona, in the course of which he revealed that the incident of Nila Nagini was one of the causes that impelled Gandhiji to go on fast.

Asked what Gandhiji would do after the termination of his fast, Mr. Desai said he would again go to jail if no understanding is reached with Government.

Asked if there would be any change in the Poona Pact, Mr. Desai said that there would be no change in it unless the majority of Harijan leaders wanted a change.

Replying to a question if the Congress would participate in Council elections, Mr. Desai said it was uncertain as it depended upon the attitude of the Government.

Asked if Harijans could go to the Councils Mr. Desai replied that they might.—A.P.

REMONETIZING SILVER

U. S. Not Going To Support Proposal At Economic Conference

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Commission has shelved a resolution requesting that United States delegates to the World Economic Conference be instructed to support the remonetization of silver at 16 to one with gold.

FIVE KILLED FORTY INJURED

Train Derails Near Waterloo Station With Tragic Results

LONDON, May 25.

Five persons were killed and 40 injured when the Southern Railway suburban train from Waterloo 'en route' to Alton jumped off rails near the Raynes Park station. Engine and leading coaches became derailed and electric train travelling in the opposite direction ran into it ripping a greater part of one side of the coaches completely open. Big congestion occurred at Waterloo Station during the rush hours as a result of blocking of lines.—Reuter.

DARING ROBBERY IN WEST-END.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 25.

In one of the most daring daylight robberies in the history of London, a carload of bandits robbed a representative of the Hatten Garden jewellery firm of 25,000 sterlings worth of gems. These were snatched from a car in the West-End after the driver had been stunned by a blow from one of the bandits who decamped in their own car.

CHINA'S SPIRIT UNBROKEN

Tokio-Shanghai Press Silent About Truce

FEAR ELEVENTH HOUR COLLAPSE OF TALKS

SHANGHAI, May 25.

The Sino-Japanese truce is expected to be signed to-night at Miyum to which place representative of War Minister Hoying-Ching has already left:

Japanese press both in Japan and China has been forbidden to publish news regarding the truce owing to the fear of the War Office that premature publicity may cause Chinese negotiators to with draw at the last moment in consequence of pressure of the Chinese public opinion which is furious at the inapti tude of the Northerners.

Chinese newspapers are eqally silent, but it is learned that Foreign Minister Lowenken is tendering his resignation as he is strongly opposed to a compromise with Japan.—Reuter.

MEDICAL BOARD'S "REASONABLE HOPE"

Gandhiji Will Get Through Remaining Critical Period Without Risk

POONA, May 25....

A Medical Board consisting of Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Dr. P. T. Patel, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Dr. K. C. Gharpure and Dr. V. D. Phatak examined Gandhiji again this afternoon and issued the following bulletin:—

"Increasing weakness and general condition of Mahatmaji is such as one would expect at this period of the fast. There are no complications and we have reasonable hope that he will be able to get through the remaining critical period without risks.—A.P.

Welcome Surprise For Gandhiji

Senapati Bapat Breaks Fast On 18th Day Sequel To Reports That He May Be Forcibly Fed

POONA, May 25.

News has been received at Parnakuti that Mr. Bapat voluntarily broke his sympathetic fast at twelve noon to-day. This came as a welcome surprise following his reply to Gandhiji's appeal. Arrangements were being made by his friends and relatives to send him other medical assistance, with the permission of the local Government.

According to the information received here his sudden decision to break the fast is a sequel to the reports that the jail authorities may resort to forced feeding if and when necessary. When the news was conveyed to Gandhiji it is learnt that he was very pleased.

HOW HE BROKE IT

(LATER.)

Mr. Bapat, it is reported condescended to accept orange juice to-day in the afternoon (on the 18th day of his fast) thus averting the agonies of forcible feeding which step the jail authorities thought was absolutely necessary in the present delicate state of his health.—A. P.

BAD TURN IN HEALTH

An earlier message from Ratnagiri stated:—

Senapati Bapat, who is fasting in the Ratnagiri Jail, is reported to have developed swelling with grave weakness, and several complications are causing anxiety. Forcible feeding is likely to be resorted to.

His brother with other relatives has arrived, but has not been allowed to interview Mr. Bapat.

It is also learnt that forcible feeding is likely to be averted by Mr. Bapat volunteering to break the fast.

"SACRED PRASAD" FOR GANDHIJI!

POONA, May 25.

Yet another seeker after 'Darshan' of Gandhiji is now waiting at the outer gate of Parnakuti. He describes himself as a messenger from a great sanyasin performing tapasya in a cave on the banks of the River Manorama in Ayodhya. He says he has in his possession certain sacred prasads to Gandhiji and more than all, a special message for Gandhiji from his master.

When questioned regarding the message he pointed to a slip of paper well secured inside a book he is carrying. While he expressed willingness to have his master's message delivered to Gandhiji through someone else, he appears to be determined to have 'darshan' so that he may hand over the holy prasad to Gandhiji personally. His arrival has, however, not yet been notified to Mrs. Naidu who deals with all such applications for 'darshan.'

At the time of wiring Gandhiji is sleeping well.—A. P.

ANGLO-JAP PARLEYS

Tokio Accepts British Proposal At Joint Conference

THREE CONDITIONS

Demands Guarantee Of No More Rise In Tariffs In British Empire

TOKIO, May 25

Decision to accept the British proposal for the Anglo-Japanese trade parley was made at a joint conference of the Japanese Cotton magnates and Government's representatives subject to conditions that:

firstly, Parley shall deal only with cotton;

secondly, that the British Government shall co-operate to make it more active.

and thirdly, a guarantee shall be given that there shall be no further rise in tariffs within the British Empire.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SUSSEX BEAT SOMERSET

LONDON, May 25.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Gloucestershire vs. Essex:—Essex won by four wickets. Gloucester 139 and 160 (Sinfield 50, Daer 6 for 38). Essex 187 and 116 for 6.

Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire:—Derby won by an innings and 86 runs. Derby 322. Leicester 115 (Copson 4 for 30) and following on 121 (Mitchell 6 for 40).

Sussex vs. Somerset:—Sussex won by an innings and 161 runs. Somerset 124 and 95 (Tate 4 for 37, James Langridge 5 for 42).

Sussex 380 for 9, declared (J. Parks 97, James Langridge 134, not out).—Reuter's Special.

Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire:—Worcester 234 and 116 for 2 (Walters 73). Warwick 250 (Bates 75, Santall 51).

Lancashire vs. Kent:—Kent 276 and 43 for 5. Lancs 375 (Watson 98, Eckersley 69, Booth 51)

Hampshire vs. West Indies:—Hampshire 306 and 37 for 4. West Indes 227 (Barrow 60, Head 88, Kennedy 4 for 45).

Cambridge University vs. Notts:—Cambridge 220 and 52 for 4. Notts 290 (Carr 123, Walker 64).

Glamorgan vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire 291 and 107 for 2 (Mitchell 56, not out). Glamorgan 208 (Turnbull 78, Bowes 4 for 81).—Reuter's Special.

MORGAN ENQUIRY

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The House of representatives' ways and means Committee has ordered the investigation of capital gains and losses and provisions in incometax laws with the object of revising the clauses which enabled Morgan to pay no incometax for years 1931-32.

It was revealed in to-day's proceedings that the late President Coolidge was a client of J. P. Morgan and was allowed to purchase stocks at cost price after he left White House. Mr. George Whitney testified that he made profit of 146,250 dollars from the sale of stocks of Alleghany Corporation in 1929 which he purchased from the Morgan Company at cost price.

Evidence was later given that Morgan Company sold over six milliard dollars in securities to the public since the war of which two milliard dollars consisted of public offerings of foreign Governments Band Corporations.

Owing to the increased public interest, larger hall had to be used for to-day's hearing.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately a B. Com. for a first class Indian Insurance Company. Please apply Box No. 522 "Bombay Chronicle". (6722).

Wanted graduates to teach English and Persian on Rs. 40—45. Apply: Secretary, New English High School, Dahanu, (Thana) (553).

Wanted Two Graduate Assistant Teachers, one with Persian as second language and one with History for the Birla and Harjivandas High School. Pay Rs. 50—5/2—70 per mensem. Apply with testimonials stating pay to the U.S. M. N. Lavingia, President, Danduka Municipality. (6709).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Hospital appointments.—Applications are invited before 1-6-1933, address to "Up country hospital" from medical graduates for following posts, stating detailed medical career experience and terms. (1) Dermatologist, (2) Anaesthetist, (3) Radiologist, (4) Resident officer and (5) Dental Surgeon. Apply Box No. 523, "Bombay Chronicle". (6723).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand By Post In 6 Weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (525).

Wanted Candidates for Telegraphy, Wireless and Station Master classes. Railfare paid. Rules on 2 anna stamps.—Royal Telegraph School, Delhi. (390).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Win a valuable car free, by taking Agency for Burmese Teas. Salaries from 75 to 250, with large commission and gifts. Write for prospectus: Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box No. 6, Madras. (541-A).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Cotton Trade Syndicate's New Popular Scheme Investment Rs. 15. Daily profit Rs. 30. Correct for last 9 days without fail. Dadi Sett Agiari Lane, Veeram Building, Phone 24627.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers; Overseers through correspondence instruction. High Class Diplomas awarded. Prospectus from the Principal, British India Technical College (Registered by Government), Sukkur (Sind). (542).

102. AGRICULTURE.

Applications are invited for the post of Cultivation Overseer for the 300 acre Sewage Farm of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; at Jamshedpur on Rs. 100—5—150 per mensem. The applicants must be Agricultural Graduates, who have had long practical experience on Dairy Farm in growing of various fodder crops, paddy, sugarcane, vegetables and fruit trees, etc., and of handling labour and agricultural machines. The selected candidates will be required to attend for interview at Jamshedpur at their own expense. The appointment in the first instance will be on six months probation and on confirmation will be entitled to the privileges of Provident Fund, Leave, etc., in accordance with the Service Rules of the Company. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., together with only three copies of testimonials should reach the Chief Town Administrator, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, not later than 15th June, 1933. (6719)

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 6 cases marble statues: 11741 pieces marble tiles and slabs. (uncleared cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.)

In accordance with section 64-65 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1933, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Shed No. 11, Alexandra Dock, the above mentioned uncleared cargoes ex S. S. "SUMATRA", of 1-3-33.

AUCTION SALE OF 83 BALES AKOLA (BASIM) COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co.; will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1933 at 1-45 p. m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot-Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of The Insurance Office Concerned the above mentioned damaged Cotton.:—

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

VORA & CO.

Telephone No. 23500.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE LOVERS OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE ON (SUNDAY) 28th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of specially made teak and blackwood complete household and Office furniture. Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suites, Silver show cases. Wardrobes, Gramophone, Singer machine, English safes, French Time piece, Electric chandelior and (A. C.'s) Fans, Steel cabinet, Jacobine dining table and chairs, Glassware, etc., on view.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE, THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY AND BABY FIAT MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction-Rooms at 72, Meadows St. Fort by order of Bhogilal K. Patel, the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Shankarlal Chhotalal Ghasia the Pledgor:——

1	Emarald (Choki)	K. 5.36.
2	,, Potas	K. 5.29.
1	Ruby Tawdo (round)	K. 7.22.
1	,, Poto	K. 27.55.
1	,, Chhatrapati	K. 5.83.

By order of a private Gentleman:—

1 Baby Fiat Motor Car in perfect running order, 4 Cylinders, No. X, 4 Seater.

TERMS:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	To	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru	11,000	..	@ 30 May
*Tokiwa Maru	6,972	18 May	28 May
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	30 May	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July

*Limited passengers Japanese food.

x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000	21 June	
Asama Maru	17,000	5 July	

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Helan Maru	11,600	24 June	
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July	

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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At West End Cinema,
from to-morrow for convenience of our patrons residing at Sandhurst Road, Grant Road and Girgaum.

Universally Acclaimed Hindi Talkie of New Theatres Ltd.

PURAN BHAKTA

Exquisite Music and Splendid performance of a Brilliant Cast including
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LAST TWO SHOWS: TO-DAY, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI-TALAO.

THE GREAT URDU TALKIE
BY ALL EDUCATED CAST OF REPUTED HISTRIONIC TALENT

INSAN YA SHAITAN

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In association with
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To be released NEXT MONTH by
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PERFORMANCE IS THE BEST HE HAS EVER BEFORE GIVEN
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The Best Individual Acting Performance of the Year from any country were those of
EMIL JANNINGS
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MARLENE DIETRICH
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EMIL JANNINGS' Greatest Performance is the BLUE ANGEL
DAILY MAIL (LONDON)

"THE BLUE ANGEL' It is an Excellent Story of Life. It is an "UFA" Production
And should on no account be missed
MUSICAL STANDARD (LONDON)

THE CARLTON
LAST TWO SHOWS
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE MOST THRILLING POLICE DRAMA EVER PRODUCED!
'RADIO PATROL'
WITH
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
LILA LEE

FROM TO-MORROW
A Picture that Stirs Moonlight Memories!
NORMA SHEARER
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LESLIE HOWARD
the three Great Stars in M.-G.-M.'s Most Beautiful Romance!
"SMILIN' THROUGH"

INVESTORS LOOK OUT!

For investing your Capital what do you need to see. Commercially it must be a safe investment, a paying investment and an investment without risks.

'BUT THE CHANCE.'

The RATNA SUGAR MILLS CO., LTD., SHAHGANJ (Jaunpur), offers you such a Chance and here are just a few of the many reasons why it is so:——

1. It has been started under a strong and responsible Directorate.
2. Its management is composed of men in the know and is thoroughly efficient, expert and practical.
3. About one-fourth of the Capital has been subscribed by the Managing Agents themselves.
4. The charges of Managing Agency are lowest as compared to any other mill and secure for the investors at least 5 per cent. more of profits.
5. The land and machinery etc. have been purchased already and the erection and construction of the factory is in full progress.
6. The factory being the first of its kind in Benares Division, is free from the competition that other factories have to face in other parts of U.P. Besides it has the advantage of not only a plentiful Cane supply, but also of the Railway sidings of both B.N.W.R. and E.I.R.
7. The manufacture of Sugar is going to be started from early next season in December, 1933 without any loss of time.
8. A large number of shares has already been subscribed for but the shares list of the Company is still open and a small number of shares can still be had AT PAR.

If you do not want to miss this chance, please apply for remaining shares and other datas. etc., to:——

Messrs. KASHI PRASAD & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Hasing House, Benares Cantt.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments In Presidency

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, reliquished charge of the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on May 2.

Mr. Harsidhbhai Vajubhai Divatia to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from the 19th June 1933 to the 28th February 1934, both days inclusive.

The appointment of Colonel Vasco Themudo de Vera as Acting Honorary Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay, during the absence of Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes is recognised provisionally.

Mr. J. S. Jacob is confirmed as Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances from May 1, 1931.

A temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency has been created from the 11th March 1933 to the 28th February 1934 inclusive, and Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia has been appointed to hold it and to continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

The service of Mr. N. P. A. Smith of the Indian Police, Bombay, will be at the disposal of the Government of India temporarily with effect from the 20th June 1933.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, LL.B., Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for seen months out of India from the 12th June 1933.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Bombay), Barrister-at-Law, has been confirmed as Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law College, Bombay, for a further period of two years with effect from 1st June 1933.

Mr. M. S. Memon, on his reversion to Government service, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Hyderabad Division, vice Mr. I. S. Khatri, reverting.

The following gentlemen have been re-appointed to the posts mentioned against their names at the Grant Medical College for a period of five years from 1st May 1933:—

(1) Mr. J J Modi, L M & S. (Bom.), L D S. (Eng.)—Professor of Dentistry; (2) Mr. J R Jagose, L M & S. (Bom.), L M (Rot), D T M (Liv.), L M R C P (I.)—Professor of Anaesthetics; (3) Mr. P M Desai, M B B S (Bom.), M R C S (Eng.), L R C P (Lond.), D M R E (Camb.)—Professor of Electro-Therapeutics. Dr. W Nunan, M D (Dub.)—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; (5) Mr. P A Dalal, L M & S (Bom.), D T M & H (Camb.)—Professor of Bacteriology. (6) Mr. H D Khote, M B B S (Bom.), M R C P (Ire.), D P H (Camb.)—Professor of Hygiene.

The following gentlemen have been reappointed to the posts mentioned against their names at the Grant Medical College, for the period from 1st May 1933 to 31st December 1934 (inclusive):—

(1) Dr. C Fernandes, L M & S., F C P S (Bom.), M D (Brus.)—Professor of Dermatology; (2) Mr. S H Modi, F R C S (Eng.), M R C P (Lond.)—Professor of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases.

Major E C A Smith, L R F P S (Glas.), L R C P & S (Edin.); D P H (Camb.), I M S, Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from 6th June 1933 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. X. Pereira, L M & S., B M S., Lecturer at the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), has been granted an extension of leave on average pay on medical certificate for three months and two days with effect from 14th March 1933.

In partial modification of the orders issued in Government Notification dated the 5th April 1933, Mr. H J Gleeson, A M Inst. C E., I S E., Executive Engineer, Thana Division, is granted under Fundamental Rules 80 and 81 (b) (i), leave on average pay for four months and seventeen days with effect from the 27th May 1933 and he is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service on the expiry thereof, viz. from the 14th October 1933 on which date he attains the age of 55 years.

Mr. Narso Keshav Joglekar, L C E., B S E., Assistant Engineer, is granted, under rules 735 and 736 (b) (ii) of the Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual, leave on average pay for four months with effect the date of relief by Mr. F. Green, I. S. E., Assistant Executive Engineer, as per Government Notification No. S. 90/1, dated the 1st May 1933.

Mr. W. Gillespie, Manager of the Isfield and Nedumbara Estates who was the victim of the outrage early this month and who was admitted into the Quilon District Hospital is progressing very well.

He has almost completely recovered and it is likely that he will be discharged after two or three days.

N. Y. DECLINED ON RAINS IN WEST TEXAS

Trade Buying On Declines

HIGHER PRICES EXPECTED

BOMBAY, May 25.

The announcement of the French delegate that a reducton in offensive weapons will not be concurred upon by France without satisfying her rights for security and standardization of armies and the consequent reply of the German degate that under such events Germany will retract from her corroboration to the disarmament plan has again cast a gloom over the Geneva Conference towards solving the issues of Disarmament and War-Debts. This sudden development has checked a further improvement in American cotton prices. Traders are now more inclined to await fresh developments in these affairs. The continued influence of favourable weather acts as a stimulus for profit-taking and Southern selling for Cotton emphasizing the weakness there. However, the advancing tendency of the market is still being sustained by the optimistic feelings entertaained by Wall Street. Wheat and other markets on the assumption that the Government will take immediate and adequate steps for the inflation of currency and the raising of commodity prices in accordance with provisions laid down in the Farm Relief Bill.

Business in the American cotton market commenced yesterday in a strong and active manner with July contract being quoted at 8.75 plus 11. Immediately after the opening a further rise point was scored and at the time of Liverpool close July contract was quoted at 8.76 plus 12. The market ruled fairly active during the early session though a setback was experienced later. At the outset better advices from Liverpool were to hand and a slow but steady advance set in. Reports from cotton goods, Wheat and Sugar markets were also of an encouraging nature and on the combined support of the abovementioned factors prices effected a steady advance July contract touching highest level at 8.84 plus 20. At this juncture the actvity of the market was suddenly restrained by the appearance of oppressive profit taking operations by which a downward trend was forced in with considerable fluctuations in values. Increased selling by Southern Houses depressed the market and an abrupt and instantaneous fall in prices was witnessed. The earlier activity was soon wiped off. But a more serious decline was promptly averted by the sudden and opportune appearance of trade with an increased tendency for buying. The encouraging outlook in Wall Street and other markets influenced by the lat Washington indications sustained the firmness of the market for the rest of its session, an advancing tendency is still to be seen and it is rfimly believed cotton prices will experience further material rise in the near future. Finally the market closed at a slight decline of three points July contract standing at 3.61—.03. The spot market advanced by 10 points and closed at 8.70 plus .10.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports amounted to 11,000 bales and Exports 17,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

The market here ruled rather easy. May and July contracts closed respectively at 8.45—.05 8.57—.03. The spot market stood at 8.60 Unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Business sarted in the Liverpool cotton market for July option at 5.84 plus .14 four points higher than the expectation. The re-entering of Bulls into the market with renewed buying orders stimulated the sentiment and an active and cheerful manner was visible throughout. The latest developments in Washington for the raising of commodity prices and for curtailing acreage have imparted a more confidence feeling amongst the operators here. However, later during the session, prices sagged by 3 to 4 points scattered liquidation and selling by Continental Houses. But this weakness was quickly surmounted and prices recovered its opening level on the regular suppor of trade and American buyng. Market maintained a steady tone for the rest of the session and business was transacted around the opening level till the close of the session. Market finally closed at a total rise of fourteen points July contract standing at 5.84 plus 14. The spot market improved by 13 points and closed at 6.12 plus .13.

EAST INDIAN.

East Indian cotton market ruled very active July and October contracts closing at 5.05 plus .15 and 5.14 plus .15.

EGYPTIAN.

Prices made an improvement of 14 to 12 points in the Egyptian section Sakel and Upper July having been closed at 7.88 plus 14 and 7.05 plus .12.

ALEXANDIAN.

A very strong market. Sakel July and Upper June finally stood at 14.84 plus .19 and 12.65 plus .21.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—July 287: Oct. 264; Jany. 248.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.-May 1933 (expected)—Liverpool May expected Rs. 49-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach July-August 1933 (expected)—Liverpool July expected Rs. 45 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A/May 1934 (Expected)—Liverpool May 1934 expected Rs. 33-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J.-August (Expected)—New York July (closing) Rs. 38-3/4 at 3.92-3/4 Cross Rate.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following Cable Advices have been received by the undermentioned Firms from their Foreign Friends:—

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS:

Liverpool:+Heavy rains in New Orleans Dist. cloudy in the Central and Western Belt.

New York market declined on rain in West Texas. Weather is favourable.

Liverpool:—Indications are for less favourable weather reports. Better trade demand Market looks like advancing further.

Liverpool:—Advance owing to "Bull" operators re-entering the market. Disappointed "Bears" covering. Prevailing opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further advance.

Liverpool:—Sentiment influenced by indications Washington early use price raising provisions in Farm Bill but International political outlook not reassuring as disarmament debts currency stabilization problems still unsolved.

New York:—Advance checked by heavy profit taking, Southern selling and favourable weather.

New York:—Cotton goods market remain firm. Much of recent buying has been on speculation. Trade interests buying on any reaction but Southern selling is increasing. Expect wide fluctuations for a while with advancing tendency.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO:

Liverpool:—Our New York House cable market has had a thorough cleaning and trade has taken contracts. With the prospect of administration taking active steps to advance commodities we look for much higher prices

MARKET OPINION.

Despite favourable weather, the recent advance has been attributed to some Senators' appeal to Government to take prompt action under the Farm Relief Bill for the control of this season's acreage and inflation of currency. The advance was checked yesterday owing to Government's indecision over the above, uncertain political news from Geneva, together with McFaddens' estimate of an 8 per cent. increase in acreage and 15 per cent. increase in fertiliser sales.

Momentarily speculative buying is meeting with Southern Hedge selling, however, the strength in Wall Street, Wheat, Sugar and Silver has imparted anticipation of Government's taking active steps in the near future for inflation of currency following Mr. Woodin's latest statement that the Federal Reserve Bank is commencing to gradually purchase bonds to the extent of 25 million dollars.

The first step towards the improvement of world economic conditions is the raising of commodity prices and in view of the various Government's determination to accomplish this, it appears imprudent to oppose the market, and we consequently advise purchases at this level increasing same on any setbacks as we look for much higher prices during the next few months. (Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst. (5-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"We still think America is likely to succeed in determination to raise commodity prices and therefore advise buying on declines."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 25.

TAXABLES

3-1/2 p. c. G P Notes	81-14
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Loan	93-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p. c. 1943 Bonds	100-4
4 p. c 1960/70	94-10
4-1/2 p. c 1934	101-6
4-1/2 p. c 1955/60	102
5 p.c. 1939/44	-04-8
5 p. c 1940-43	104-6
5 p c 1935	103--4
5-1/2 p.c. 1938-40	106- 5
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	106-4

SHORT-DATED.

1 p c. 1931/36 (Tax-free)	100- 0
5 p c (Tax-free) 1933	100- 8
6 p c 1933-36	100- 8

TAX-FREES.

5 p. c. 1945-55 Loan	109-12
6-1/2 p.c B. D Loan	106-10

STATE-LOANS

5-1/2 p c 1938 Mysore Loan	109- 0
5 p.c. 1958 Mysore	109-12

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables

4 p.c. D P T 1974	91-8
4 p.c M Del 1974	91-0
5 p.c. F. Deb 1959	105- 0
6 p.c. M. Deb 1954	114- 0
6 p c K P T 1955	114- 0
6-1/2 p c B I T 1937	107- 0

Paper opened 82-6 and closed as above at 2-30 P. M.

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 24.

American Power & Light Common dolls. 8.

American Power & Light Prefd. (dolls 6) dolls 24.

American Forn Power Common dolls. 11 1/4.

American Forn. Power Gold Debs. dolls. 45.

American Forn. Power Pref 7 p.c. dolls. 22.

Electric Bond Common dolls. 24

Electric Bond Prefd. (dolls. 5) dolls 41.

Consolidated Gas dolls. 54

Columbia Gas dolls. 18.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co dolls. 26.

Public Service Co. of N.J dolls. 48.

United Corporation dolls. 8

American Tel. dolls. 112.

Western Union Telg. dolls. 42½.

Cheasapeake & Ohio dolls. 36-1/4.

Union Pacific R. R. dolls 100

Chrysler dols. 22.

General Motors dolls. 24½.

General Electric dolls. 20-1/4.

Union Carbide dolls. 35-3/8.

American Smelting dolls. 30½.

American Can dolls. 86.

Drug. Inc. dolls. 48-1/4.

National Dairy dolls. 19.

Anaconda Copper Mining dolls. 13-1/2

Int. Nickel Common dolls. 14

United Steel dolls. 50.

United Aircraft dolls. 29-1/4.

Sun Life of Canada dolls. 330.

National City Bank dolls 31¾.

Chase Bank dolls. 27.

Guaranty Trust dolls. 305.

Standard Oil of N. J. dolls 35.

Allis Claimers dolls. 15

American Chicle Co. dolls. 42.

Electric Boud & p.c. Pref. dolls. 47.

Standard Brands dolls. 12 1/4.

Radio Corp dolls. 7-3/4.

Youngstown dolls. 24½.

Atchison dolls. 64½.

Lima Locomot've dolls. 20.

Gen. Rly. Signal dolls 33.

Northern Pacific dolls. 23 1 8.

Penn. R. R. dolls. 25 3/8.

Norfolk & Western dolls. 150 3/4.

Market overbought.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 24.

Bank Bills (Market Rate):—

3 months 0-1/2 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.

6 months 0-3/4 p.c. to 0-7/8 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills (Market Rate):—

3 months 2 p.c.

6 months 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

INTEREST:—

Day-to-day loan 0-1/4 p.c.

7 days' market loan 0-3/8 p.c.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 24.

LINSEED OIL naked London per cwt.:—

June sellers 18/9.

Sept/Decr. sellers 19/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 3-1/16 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 24.

T.T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin 14.47.

Amsterdam 8.40-3/4

Brussels 24.31.

Madrid 39.65.

Milan 65.06.

Berne 17.54-1/2.

Paris 86.03.

Prague 17.54-1/2.

Prague 113.62.

New York (Closing Cross Rate) 3.92-1/2.

Berlin 14.47.

LINSEED.

London, May 24.

LINSEED:—

Calcutta (London) ton £10/17/6 May/June paid.

Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £9/7/3 May/June paid.

Bombay (London) ton £11/5/0 May/June sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 24.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £13-1/2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £123.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £10.

National Bank of India £40-1/2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £109.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £99-1/4.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £60-1/2

Indian Stock (Sterling Loans):—

3 per cent. £68-3/4.

3-1/2 per cent. £80-3/4.

4-1/2 per cent. £104.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £71-5/8.

War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £98-7/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £108-1/8.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, May 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—

May/June per cwt. 7/6 sellers.

C & F Bombay May/June per cwt. 7/6 sellers.

C & F Karachi May/June per cwt. 7/6 sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 24.

July 1933	8.61—.3
October 1933	8.86—.3
December 1933	9.02—.1
January 1933	9.08—.2
March 1933	9.24—.3
Middling Spot	8.70+.10

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, May 24.

May	8.45—.5
July	8.57—.3
Middling Spot	8.60

No change.

New York, May 24.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	8.76
October	9.01
New York Noon Call—	
July	8.77
October	9.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 24.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	11.000
Day's exports to the Continent	6000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 24.

	Opening	Closing.
May 1933		5.87+.14
June 1933		5.85+.14
July 1933	5.82	5.84+.14
August 1933		5.84+.14
September 1933		5.84+.14
October 1933	5.82	5.85+.15
November 1933		5.86+.15
December 1933		5.87+.15
January 1934	5.85	5.88+.15
February 1934		5.90+.16
March 1934	5.89	5.92+.16
April 1934		5.93+.16
May 1934	5.92	5.95+.16
Middling Spot		6.12+.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 24.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
May 1933	7.81+.15
July 1933	7.88+.14
October 19333	7.98+.14
November 1933	8.05+.14
January 1934	8.12+.14
March 1934	8.20+.14
May 1934	8.28+.14
F.G.F. Spot	7.16+.14

INDIAN COTTON.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.20+.13
Fine (Good Staple)	5.30+.11
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.44+.13
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.07+.13
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.22+.13
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.37+.13
BENGAL:+	
Good	4.38+.13
Fine	4.48+.13
Superfine	4.58+.13
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.48+.13
Fine	4.58+.13
Superfine	4.68+.13

LONDON METALS.

London, May 24.

Cobper Braziers £47-1/2.

Yellow Metal £39-1/4.

Spelter hard Indian brands £15-1/2.

Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £16.

Tin English Ingots £191.

Bombay Cotton

Bullish Outlook

Bombay May 22.

Inspite of reported favourable weather in U.S. A. and consequent small decline in New York Cotton Futures, the sentiment in the Local Cotton Market is better. As a result of 2 to 3 points decline in New York Cotton Broach July opened at Rs. 205. Thereafter selling pressure was insignificant and prices ruled steady. But later firmness developed on general buying. Broach touching at Rs. 206/4/0.

Despite frequent selling by Commission houses, the market continued to advance steadily due to heavy covering operations and fresh buying. For a while Broach August rate hovered around the level of Rs. 207-4 but notched up a further rise due to bullish Liverpool opener. July having opened at 5.81—.03 instead of the expected 10 points lower. The rate receded to some extent before close owing to profit-selling the closing rates at 5-30 p.m. being quoted as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Broach July/Aug.	207	8	0
Broach April/May 1934	222	12	0
Oomra July	194	12	0
Oomra D/Jan.	200	8	0
Bengal July	163	8	0
Bengal D/Jan.	170	4	0
Tejimandi Broach July	15	0	0
Tejimandi Broach A/M.	44	8	0

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 25.

Superfine	210
Fine	207
Fully Good	204
Good	201

SPOT COTTON REPORT

Bombay, May 25.

Fair buying was witnessed today at the Sewree market for Spot Cotton. Broach, Berer and Muthia staples were in keen demand. Considerable purchases were made by offices of Broach and Amraoti cotton.

SPOT SALES.

200	Meetabhai Natho. Amraoti 193/8.	
314	Bruel Co. Amraoti 193/8.	
91	Kotak Co. Sawar Kundala 178/8.	
100	Heerji Bharmal Bhaya Wadhar 194/8.	
278	Veeram Ladha, Pandher Kowda 9/8 on	
120	Veeram Ladha, Jawrah 199	
91	Bhaidas Mowji, Jam Jodhpur 186/4	
119	Sewree Cotton Mills. Jaipur Kacha 165	
100	Veeram Ladha Barwa 194	
81	Phoenix Mill, Bilwar Kacha 162	
200	Breul Co., Miagaum 207	
64	Phoenix Mills. Khandwa Upland 209.	
70	Tata Mills. Ranee Bindhur 217.	
100	Veeram Ladha Seerpur 189/8	
150	Narsi Nagsi Sai Gaum 191/8	
98	Narsi Nagsi Nandhurba 189/8	

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, May 25.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 25th day of May 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

		April/May 1933	July/Aug 1933
10-30	Rs.	203/12	205/12
12-30	Rs.	205/8	207/8
2-30	Rs.	206/-	208/-
4-30	Rs.	205/4	207/4
5-30	Rs.	204/12	206/12

April/May: Highest 206/12, lowest 203/8.

July/Aug: Highest 208/12, lowest 205/8.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

Cotton Exchange, Sewree, May 25.

ROOM RATES

No. 1 F.G.M.G.—

Bengal 170 Dec/Jan 1934

Bengal 161 May 1933

Bengal 163 July 1933

No. 2 F.G.M.G.—

Broach 204 April/May 1933

Broach 206 July/August 1933

Broach 222 April/May 1934

No. 3 Fine M.G.—

Oomra 200 Dec/Jan 1934

Oomra 193 May 1933

Oomra 193 July 1933.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

	Ready. New.
Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	202
Nagpur-Savner Fine	202
Yeotmal Fine	193
Arvi Fine	193
Ellichpur Fine	196
Amraoti-Berar Fine	194
Khamgaon Fine	194
Mulkapur Fine	190
Muthia F.G.	177
Khandesh Fine	186

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 25.

The Share Market opened higher and improved all round. The general trend is upward and rates look likely to appreciate. Bombay Dyeings opened at 765 and finished at 776/4. Fazuls closed at 358/12. Business in Pearls has been broadening and rates touched 177/8 to close at 173/12. Centuries looked up to 251/4 at the close. Kohinoors finished at 165. Burmas rose to 466/14. Tata Steels disclosed strength and closed at 50. Deferreds improved to 211/4 at the close. Hydro Electric section was rather inactive. Andhras were stagnant at 138/4. Suburbans declined to 127/8. Shahabads closed at 270. Imperial full-paid eased to 1205 and Oriental found sellers at 2700. Tata Steel 2nd Prefs. closed at 82/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 25.

Bombay Dyeing 761;70;68;76;73,76
Century 247;51;50;51.
Central India 80;82.
Fazal 355;57;60.
Indore 365;67.
Kohinoor 162;65.
New Great 131;33.
Oosmanshahi 131;33.
Pearl 167;74;73.
Simplex 90;91.
Swadeshi 231;34.
Indian 253/52;53.
Katni ord. 265;61.
Shahabad 268;70.
Andhra Valley 1386;85;87;86.
Bombay Tram 130-5; 130-10.
Tata Steel Def. 207;10;11.
Tata Steel Ord 49-2;50;49-14;50
Bombay Burma 461;60;67;66.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 25.

Face Value	Names	Rs. as.
100	Ahm. Advance	325
250	Bom. Cotton	751-4
500	Bom. Cotton	N 40-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	776
250	Bradbury	90 0
100	Century	251
100	Central India	331-4
	Colaba	82
110	Coorla Crescent	110 0
250	Currimbhoy	55
250	David	48-12
250	Dawn	60 0
	I E D Sassoon	472 8
100	Elphinstone	0-3-6
250	Fazal	2 0
100	Finlay	360
1000	Ganji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	100
1000	Hindustan	123-2
100	Indore	1800
50	Kastoorchand	367
100	Khatau	6 0 0
100	Kohinoor	75
250	Laxmi	165
100	Madhowji	360 0
250	Madras United	7 8
1000	Morarji	82 8
250	Model	490-0
		75 8
50	Mysore	102 8
250	New Great	133-2
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81 8
250	Pabani	85
250	Pearl	173
50	Simplex	91
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	3
	Swadeshi	234
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1650 0
1000	Western	975 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	84 0
25-50	Central	22-4
500	Imperial	1220
125-500	Imp. Contry.	291-4
250	India	102-8
5	Union	4-3-6XD

CEMENTS.

	Bundi	23-6
70	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	253
100	Katni Def.	990
100	Katni Ordi	261
75	Okha	103 0
10	Punjab	13-8
100	Shahabad	270
100	United	85-10

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	10 6
15-75	New India	23-4
200	Oriental	2712-8
10-100	Vulcan	7-10

ELECRTIC.

100	Ahmedabad	127-8
1000	Andhra Valley	1386-4
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	130-10
100	Bom Suburbun	132-8
10	Broach	11-12
100	Karachi	185
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	145-10
100	Tata Power	955

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	785 0
100	Amr. Patty	111 0
100	C Province	83 0
100	Dhon Baramati	80 0
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pachora	61 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	680

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16-12
30	Tata Steel Let.	211
75	Tata Steel Ord.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock xd.	177-8
50	Bejapur Sugar	180 0
250	Bombay Steam	281-4
125	Bombay Burma	460
50	Bom. Burma Contry.	151-4
1st	Br. Petrol	2-15
50	Bombay Telephone	75-4
100	In. Bleaching	187-0
100	Ind. Radio ord.	397-8
100	Ind Radio ord	395
100	Port Canning	638-12
15	Scindia	12-2
30	Tata Construction	60-0
25	Tata Oil	17-8

PREFERENCE SHARES

7 p c	Andhra Vly.	1205 0
6 p.c.	Bom. Steam	257 8
7 p.c.	Bom Trams	74-4
5 p.c.	Central India	505
7 p c	Katni 1st	114 0
7 p c	Katni 2nd	124 0
7½ p.c.	Punjab Cement	13 2
7 p c	Tata Hydro	120 10
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1247-8
6 p c	Tata Steel 1st	151 4
7 1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	81-8
5½ p.c.	Tata Mill	12 4

SPOT RATES

Bombay, May 25.

	Extra super-fine	Superfine	Fine	Fy.Good	Good
M G Bengal (U P) No. 1		176	172	168	164
M G Punjab		172	169	166	163
M G Rajputana			170	167	164
M G Broach No. 2		208	206	204	202
M G Punjab/American		216	214	212	210
M G Kadi/Vermagaum		205	203	201	199
M G Dholleras		203	201	199	197
M G Kalagin		204	202	200	198
M G Surat		248	246	244	242
M G Rajpipla		246	244	242	240
M G Navsari		255	253	251	249
M G Oomra (Berar) No. 3	199	199	195	192	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	206	204	202	199	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	202	200	198	195	
M G Khandesh		193	190	187	
M G Muttia		184	180	175	

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.
Khandesh	1,027	209,400
Central India	1,084	179,995
Barsi & Nagar	1,692	119,808
Hyderabad-Gaoranni	97	51,501
Central Provinces	190	131,078
Berar	738	453,792
Total Oomras	4,828	1,145,574
Dholera	3,522	188,669
N.-W. Provinces		6,765
Rajputana	717	63,561
Sind-Punjab		99,661
Broach	1,563	310,197
Jalna-Sailu F.G.		187
Burwah-Sanavad F.G.		194
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.		196
Broach F.G.		205
Punjab-American		218
Punjab-American mix		201
Cambodia		263
Miraj-Sangli		199
Compta Good		207
Bagalkot		138
Jinja		
Busoga		322
Kampala		329
Coompta and Dharwar	940	56,455
Westerns-Northerns	415	44,826
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	970	25,325
Persian		4,277
American		69,262
Egyptian and African	249	97,576
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		55
Total	13,204	2,112,710

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to May 18 This year.
Europe	1,523	277,216
Japan & China	11,248	889,230
Coast Ports		14,062
Up-country by Rail		100,600
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,577
Total	12,721	1,303,685

A.R

Kamapala 355

Busoga

Bukedi 327

Jinja 324

BOMBAY SILVER

Prices Improve

Bombay, May 25.

In consequence of firmness in American silver and small improvement in Shanghai Exchange to-day, the silver prices in Bombay opened firm and continued to advance further during noontime. Jeth settlement opened at Rs. 57/7/0 against previous close of Rs. 57/4/0. Thereafter prices continued improving Jeth settlement being quoted at Rs. 57/9/0

London silver ready and forward closed at 18 13/16d i.e. 1/16 down. The New York rose by 1/4 cents to 33 5/8 cents while July futures advanced sharply by 53 points to 34.38. The Shanghai Exchange opened to-day at 1-215/16 against previous close of 1-27/8.

Covering and up-country buying orders emphasised the upward trend and the rates continued to improve.

The prices at 5-30 were quoted as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Silver Ready	57	3	6
Jeth Settlement	57	11	0
Ashadh Settlement	58	4	0
Tejimandi Settlement	1	2	0
Tejimandi Asadh	2	8	0

SEEDS.

London, May 24.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton: No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton £11 May/June sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent ton £11 June paid.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Initial Firmness Followed By Easy Trend

Bombay, May 25.

In the Seeds market there came in some speculative buying at midday and consequently prices improved a little after the opening Linseed September settlement opened at Rs. 6/5/3 and later advanced to Rs. 6/5/9. Wheat September opened at Rs 5/0/6 and later advanced to Rs. 5/1/0

The prices for both Linseed and Wheat later receded back almost to the opening level the former due to selling by the Mandvi operators and the latter due to selling orders from Punjab.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 30-3 but declined and closed at Rs. 29-15-6.

Groundnuts August opening at Rs. 32-12 improved by an anna but later weakened to Rs. 32-8.

	Rs.	a.	p
Linseed May	5	14	6
Linseed September	6	5	3
Wheat May	4	15	5
Wheat September	5	1	3
Tejimandi Linseept Sept	0	11	0
Tejimandi Wheat Sept.	0	8	0
Castorseeds Sept.	29	15	6
Groundnuts August	32	8	0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 24.

WHEAT (Parcels):—

Rozario Santa Fe June sellers 22/6.

Barletta Russo June sellers 22/3.

South Australian May sellers 25/3.

COLEMAN'S BISCUITS OF EVERY SORT

As fresh and deliciously crisp as when they left England. They have been made, baked and packed especially for you. You will find them the most delicious biscuits you have ever tried. Never before have real English biscuits been obtainable in such perfect condition as that in which Coleman's Biscuits are reaching India to-day. Try them —they are a real delight.

B. 2-32 Distributors: CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Madows St., BOMBAY.

A Solid Food in Liquid Form

"S BEER

in large bottles 27 ounces

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 24.

Jalapalaka, Courtsag, Akyab.
Hilda, Tarabochia, Trieste.

May 25.

Conte Verde, Carnelli, Shanghai.
Cape St. Andrews, Parney, Calcutta.
Jalajyoti, North, Calcutta
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Maloja, Browning, London

DEPARTURES

May 25.

Conte Verde, Carnelli, Trieste
Hilda, Tarabochia, Shanghai.
C/ Worcester, Harris, Calcutta.
Vita, Demre, Busrah.
Maloja, Browning, Sidney

LOADING

May 25.

Steamer, Jalajyoti for Calcutta
Steamer Nawab for Rangoon.
Steamer Vareia for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Maloja:—The P. & O S N. Company's English mail steamer Maloja, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 11th instant a general cargo and 104 passengers and hence she sailed on same day for Australia.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapalaka, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Akyab with a general cargo.

S S Hilda:—The Lloyd L. Company's steamer Hilda, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 2 passengers and hence she sailed for Shanghai, with same bottom cargo and throughpassengers

S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd & Company's steamer Conte Verde, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Shanghai, with a general cargo and 124 passengers and hence she sailed for Trieste etc. with same bottom cargo and 347 through passengers.

Cape St. Andrews:—The steamer Cape St. Andrews, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Jalajyoti: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S C/Worcester:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Worcester, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer, vita sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon. with a cargo of kerosene oil.

D. BYRAMJI 25-5-33

EXPORTS

May 25

S S Warfield for London: 6 packages woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 2 packages brassware American Express; 25 casks condiments Poonjiaji and Co.

For Dunkirk: 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 365 bales cotton raw Textile Products; 2020 b/s cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw G K Kalsha Ltd.

S S Fager for New York: 32 bales animal skins Shamjimal.

For Philadelphia: 24 bales animal skins S M H Kadarbax

S S Alipore for Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton raw V Morarji;

For Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw S J David and Co.

S S Somali for Kobe: 335 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co: 200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 750 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 200 bales cotton raw M Suleman.

For Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw L Ladha and Co: 100 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 18 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.

For Nagasaki: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 350 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi: 550 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

May 25

S S Tokiwa Maru Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya: 500 cases beer; 100 cases sole protector; 50 cases glassware; 270 cases cotton shirtings.

From Tokyo: 123 cases clocks; 40 cases toys; 25 cases cotton yarn; 53 cases cotton shirtings

From Yokohama: 1060 cases silk piecegoods; 45 bundles brassware; 32 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 30 cases glassware.

From Osaka: 72 cases silk yarn; 100 cases rubber ware; 106 cases paper; 70 cases cycle parts; 280 cases cotton yarn; 470 cases cotton shirtngs; 250 cases cotton piecegoods; 990 cases glassware; 65 cases metalware; 30 cases rayon goods; 100 casks chemicals; 140 casks paint; 420 coils cus wire; 160 bundles brassware; 500 casks lead; 213 casks sulphur;

From Kobe: 220 cases silk piecegoods; 150 cases straw boards; 291 cases canvas shoes; 30 cases razor goods; 60 cases rubberware; 70 cases celluloide goods; 30 cases enamelware; 300 drums coal pitch; 80 cases porcelainware; 1332 bags sugar; 71 cases cotton shirtings 300 cases cottor piecegoods; 100 cases beer; 210 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings.

From Moji: 202 cases beer; 1060 bags cement; 64 cases glassware; 314 cases sanitary ware; 200 casks chemicals; 125 casks cement; 292 cases brassware.

From Shanghai: 143 bales silk yarn; 260 bales cotton yarn

From Hongkong: 577 cases Eware.

From Canton: 27 r/s mattings; 250 bundles cassia.

From Singapore: 2526 bags sago flour; 321 bags betelnuts; 50 bags damarbatu; 10 bags nutmegs; 10 bags stick lac.

From Colombo: 76 bundles gunnies; 77 h/c tea; 57 bags plumbago; 42 bales mattress fibre

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 25.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI—				
Textile	per lb.	0	8	0
Gurimbhoy	,,	0	7	0
Century	,,	0	6	9
Toyo Podar	,,	0	7	6
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In.)				
Century 91-12-92-12	per lb.	0	10	0
Century 6404/8705	,,	0	10	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	10	6
Pehlad	,,	0	9	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	10	0
Daud Saheb	,,	0	9	10½
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rechal	per lb.	0	0	0
Moon	,,	0	10	3
Hindustan	,,	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH X quality				
Apollo	,,	0	10	1½
Century	,,	0	10	3
David	,,	0	10	0
Jam	,,	0	10	0
Maher	,,	0	10	0
Spring	,,	0	10	6
Swan Finlay	,,	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34/42 In.				
Textile (Hand per lb.	,,	0	9	10½
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	9	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	9	7½
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	9	3
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	9	6
Sakuntla	,,	0	9	9
Perlad Swala	,,	0	9	3
David	,,	0	9	6
Pehlwan	,,	0	9	0
Jacob Rajkumar	,,	0	9	7½
Tijuri	,,	0	9	3
Maher	,,	0	9	9
Sundri	,,	0	9	3
Jubili	,,	0	8	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yds.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	10	9
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0	10	9
Crown	,,	0	10	6
Hindustan	,,	0	10	3
Barsi	,,	0	9	3
DHOOTIES 10 Yds.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	10	3
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0	10	3
Mun Mill	,,	0	10	3
Cown	,,	0	10	4½
Hindustan	,,	0	9	10½
SALITA—				
1215 Manchester	,,	0	8	3
1215 Jacob	,,	0	8	3
1215 Fazal	,,	0	8	3
GIN COLOURED				
B 1515 Ratilal ber piece		8	10	0
1515 ,,	,,	8	7	0
779 (Balance)	,,	9	4	0
4141 (Balance)	,,	9	4	0
LEPAD Big Size.				
Spring	per lb.	0	0	0
Rechal	,,	0	9	7½
Moon	,,	0	9	6
David	,,	0	9	6
Apollo	,,	0	9	9
Jacob	,,	0	9	9
MARKIN INDIAN (Japan quality				
3838-98098	,,	0	10	0
8787	,,	5	15	0
4138	,,	0	9	9
8987	,,	6	7	0
9187	,,	0	0	0
4488	,,	0	9	9
2142 Balance	,,	0	10	0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10				
119 Hirji	,,	0	14	0
2142 Western	,,	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH VEGITABLE—				
Apollo	,,	0	9	3
Jacob	,,	0	9	3
Edward	,,	0	9	1½
Moon	,,	0	9	0
Union	,,	0	8	9
Mathuradas	,,	0	8	6
DUKDI Yds 12/13/14				
Balance	,,	0	12	0
Pehlad	,,	0	11	9
1244	,,	2	0	0
1344	,,	2	6	0
Fazal 8712	,,	0	11	1½
Bunder 8712	,,	0	11	3

MONEY MARKET

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 25

B C RATE:—

T. T. and D D 1/6

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T. T. and D. D 1/6 1/32

Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 May/June.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 July/Sept

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 Oct./Dec

Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.

Banks Buying D. D 1/6 3/32.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 May/June.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T. T. 342 Nominal.

Banks Selling T. T 340 Nominal

Banks Buying T. T. 337 Nominal.

PARIS:—

Banks selling D. D. 645.

Banks Buying D.D. 65.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D. D. 62-7-8.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T. T. 82. Nominal.

Banks Buying 60 Days 79 1/2 Nominal

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D. D. 93-1-2.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D. D. 83-1-4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D. D. 155 3/4.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D. D. 63-1-8.

BERLIN:—

Banks Selling D. D. 107-3-4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 3.92-1/2 24th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 15/16 25th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 11/16 25th instant.

London/Paris 80.00 24th instant.

London/Belgium 24.30 24th instant.

London/Switzerland 17.53 24th instant.

London/Italy 65.12 24th instant.

London/Berlin 14.47 24th instant.

London/Holland 8.41 24th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.46 1/2 24th instant

London/New York 3.91-1/2 24th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6.2.6 23rd instant; £6.2.8 24th instant.

Silver London Ready £18-7/8 23rd instant; £18-13/16 24th instant.

Silver London Forward £18-7/8 23rd instant; £18-7/8 24th instant

Silver New York Ready £33-1/2 23rd instant; £33-1/8 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1/2 per cent. 23rd instant; £1/2 per cent. 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 23rd instant; 7/8 per cent. 24th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 Months 1 per cent.

6 Months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOLD PRICES

Quiet But Steady

Bombay, May 25.

The gold market was dull and featureless. Prices were steady throughout with little business. Jeth settlement was quoted at Rs. 30/5/3 and was stationary during noontime.

London gold prices advanced by 20 to £6/2/8. The Sterling Dollar rate in London and New York closed at 3 92-1/2 and 3 92-3/4 respectively. London-Paris Exchange quoted at 86.03.

A slight improvement was noticed later on. The prices at 5-30 were quoted as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	30	5	0
Jeth	30	5	6
Ashad	30	5	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	6	6
Ashadh Tejimandi	0	12	0
Sovereign Ready	19	9	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 24.

SILVER:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot 18-13/16.

Forward 18-7/8.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz. £6/2/8.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 25.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 28/8; and Closing Rs. 28/8.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 30/3; Highest Rs. 30-3/8; and Closing Rs. 29/15/6.

Groundnut Seeds May Delivery: Not quoted.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening Rs. 32/12: Highest Rs. 32/13; Lowest Rs. 32/7/6 and Closing Rs. 32/8.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

In District Treasuries balance on 31st Jan. 1933: 2,19,26; 28th Febry. 1933: 2,40,92; 31st March 1933: 3,70,41; 30th April 1933: 2,29,26.

With the Imperial Bank of India balance on 31st Jan. 1933: 8,37,57; 28th Febry. 7,07,87; 31st March 1933: 11,02,45; 30th April. 1933: 14,66,00.

Total balance on 31st Jan. 1933: 10,56,83; 28th Febry. 1933: 9,48,79; 31st March 1933: 14,72,86; 30th April 1933: 16,95,26.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 25.

Java Sugar Ready 14/14.

Transhipment 5/1.

S.S. Rane 4/15.

S.S. Rajputana 4/14/6.

S.S. Arabia 4/14/6.

Shipment May 4/14/3.

Shipment June 4/14/3.

Shipment July 4/15/3.

Shipment July/Sept. 5/0/0.

Shipment Aug/Sept 5/1/3

Shipment Oct/Dec. 5/2/3.

African Ready 14/14.

Narkatia Ganj 23/2.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN. BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 315 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per case of 84lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

Speaking at the Empire Day Luncheon, the Chancellor of Exchequer said that the Ottawa Conference had set an example and had shown the way towards economic co-operation which would prepare the road for success in even a wider agreement among the people of the world.—B.O.W.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 23.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following latest quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Wiluna Gold Corporation Ordv. £2:2:3.

London Tin Corporation Ltd. £0:12:0.

Turner & Newall £1:8:9.

Associated Electric Industries £0:17:3.

Attock Oil £0:10:0.

Associated Portland Cement £1:8:9.

Underground Electric Railways £1:1:3.

Electric Supply Corporation £3:5:6.

Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. £0:12:0.

Beira Railways £0:5:0.

County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2:13:3.

Marconi International Marine £1:10:0.

Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. £2:16:6.

General Elec. Ord. £2:3:0.

London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3:13:9.

L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref. £17:0:0.

International Rlys. of C. America dolls. 4:50.

Malayalam Plantations £0:16:6.

British Burma Petroleum £0:4:0.

Soudan Plantations £1:12:0.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £0:19:0.

Pahang Consolidatel Ord. £0:6:3

Wm. Cory & Son £3:5:3.

British Treasury Bills (3-months) £0:7:2.54 p.c. p.a.

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 24.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/8.

LEADERSHIP IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

SARIS PATALS
DHOTARS, MULLS.
COATINGS, SHIRTINGS
Anything and Everything in Cloth

LAL MILLS STALLS

OPEN FOR ALL AT YOUR STATION

THE HALL MARK OF THE BAZAR SPECIAL

VISITING YOUR TOWN SHORTLY

Buy the LAL MILLS FABRICS AND BANK THE PROFITS.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE

In Various Sizes

At Annas 4 Per lb.

Write to the MANAGER

"Bombay Chronicle"

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)

Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation

In 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.

For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Shud 2. 1989.
Muslim—Moharrum 30. 1352.
Parsi—Adar 22. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 2m.
Sunset—7h. 10m.
Hightide—0.20. 13.30.
Lowtide—6.27. 19.32.
PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st June, 5h. 23m. p.m. Full Moon 8th June, 10h. 35m a.m. Last Quarter 15th June.

SATURDAY, May 27.
S S "Narkunda" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 31.
Results of the Matriculation Examination, University Buildings. 2 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ANDHERI SEVA MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the Andheri Harijan Seva Mandal a Hari Kirtan and Bhajan will be held at the Bhaiyas Chawl, near Jogeshwari Station, Jogeshwari, at 9-00 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday).

LECTURE ON HOLY PROPHET. After Jumma prayer to-day (Friday) in Dooni Mosque situated in Peer Khan Street, Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyoom Sahib of Frontier will deliver a lecture on God, Holy Prophet and Unity of Islam.

GANDHI SEVA SENA.—To-day (Friday) the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena have arranged to have their Prarthana in the Harijan Chawl at De Lisle Road, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)
The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are therefore requested to assemble at Panalal Terrace, Grant Road by 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to go to De Lisle Road.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION. A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Tuesday, May 30, at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS.
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of May 20th arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on May 24th and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.
The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of May 18th arrived at Port-Said at 6-30 a.m. on May 24th and left there at noon the same day.

RATNAGIRI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
The second annual general meeting of the Ratnagiri District Residents' Co-operative Credit Society will be held on Sunday (May 28), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Rapid English School, Suryamahal, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. P.K. Sawant will preside.

PHALTAN FOR JOINT COMMITTEE

The ruler of Phaltan sails to England by s.s. "Narkunda" on Saturday to watch the proceedings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, his daughter Rajkumari Akkasaheb and his A. D. C. accompanying him.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Destination Unknown": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rasputin and the Empress": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Puran Bhakta": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Radio Patrol". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Dancers in the Dark": Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Dhruva Charitra": Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jack's the Boy": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Rambha Ranee": Daily at 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad": Daily at 5; 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES—"Zahr-e-Ishq" Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon.—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Concert by Homji Sisters.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Film Chat by the Picturegoer.
Empire relay if reception satisfactory.
10-00 p.m.—Rossetti and His Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—The Week Abroad. a talk by Sir Charles Petrie.
7-30 p.m.— Musical Programme with illustrations by Sir Walford Davies.
8-00 p.m.—Light Classical Concert by the Keltic Trio.
8-45 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—Dance Music from the Savoy Hotel, London.
10-15 p.m.—The Enjoyment of Novels, a talk by Mr. L. A. G. Strong.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI.

Operation In Nasik Jail For Tooth Trouble

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate of the Bombay High Court, who is undergoing one year's imprisonment for breach of parole order was operated upon for some tooth trouble about five days ago in Nasik Jail.
The affected tooth was extracted a few days ago, after which severe inflammation of the cheek gave a trying time to Mr. Bhulabhai.
To relieve this, the operation was resorted to. His condition is now improving.

Last Day of a Packed to Capacity Week—
JOIN THE CROWD!
THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL
BARRYMORE
IN
RASPUTIN
AND THE EMPRESS
13 Stirring Parts of Regal Splendour
Also Showing 1933 CUP FINAL Exclusive to Our Theatre
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC.
HURRY NOW—Free List Entirely Stopped—PLANS OPEN.

JUNGLE FILM AT EXCELSIOR

Shows Stirring Scenes Of Scientists' Battle Against Heavy Odds

"Nagana" is the name of a film to be screened at the Excelsior Theatre next week, which is bound to be a box-office attraction.
It is the story of two scientists—an American and a Japanese—struggle in the African wilds—not only against the denizens of the forest, but against death. "Nagana," the African name for the dreaded Sleeping Sickness.
The plot is a variation of a historical fact, of that great Japanese scientist, Dr. Kabaguchi, who laid down his life in a gallant effort to isolate a curative vaccine for 'Nagana." The role enacted by his Japanese counterpart, in this film, gives one a fairly good idea of the histrionic talents of the Japanese people, who are always great actors whether on stage or in life.
There are the usual jungle scenes, thrilling and blood-curdling. There is the eternal heroine, who must butt in at the wrong time, and thus give occasion for further thrilling moments.
What is most remarkable in this instance, is the striking resemblance that our Heroine (Tala Birell) bears to Greta Garbo. Film fans who make a hobby of collecting doubles, will have one more star in their repertoire of favourites. We should be vastly surprised if this new star will not have a meteoric career in the near future, despite the Garbo-Dietrich furore.

ANOTHER DARING CAR THEFT

Wolsely Four-Seater Found Abandoned Near Queens Road Tennis Courts

While the police were engaged in closely examining a man arrested in connection with the recent epidemic of car thefts in Bombay, another daring car theft—the seventh during the last fortnight—was committed in the city on Thursday afternoon.
Immediately the report of the theft was received at the Esplanade police station several motor patrols were sent out in all directions in search for the missing car and if possible the offenders.
In less than two hours the car was discovered abondoned near the Queens Road tennis courts, but the culprit or culprits are still at large.

WOLSELY FOUR-SEATER.

The theft concerned a chocolate coloured Wolsely four seater belonging to Mr. P. N. Dubash, a Parsi. He parked the car in front of the Excelsior Theatre, Murzban Road at about 2-30 p.m. and when he returned after half an hour the car had disappeared.
Mr. Dubash atonce lodged a complaint with the Esplanade police who besides flashing a description and number of the car to all the city police stations sent out several motor patrole on the track of the motor thieves. At about 4-30 p.m. the car was found lying deserted near the Queens Road tennis courts at Willoughby Road by one of the motor patrols.
The car was driven then to the Esplanade police station.

QUITE IN ORDER.

It was found to be quite in order and no theft of spare parts had been committed suggesting that the thieves were apparently in a hurry and could not carry out their designs.

LURE OF MANGO

Mendicant Loses Life In Saving It

It was deposed at an inquest held by the City Coroner on Thursday that a heavily laden motor lorry was proceeding towards Reay Road, when an unknown Mahomedan mendicant, aged about 45 happened to cross the path at Victoria Road.
He had a mango in his hands which dropped on the road and rolled towards the front of the vehicle.
The deceased, apparently anxious to save the mango ran right in front of the lorry quite heedless of the warning sounded by the lorry-driver. The next instant he lay dead behind the lorry, the left rear wheel having run over his body.
Death due to multiple injuries caused by being accidentally run over by a motor lorry while crossing the path, was the verdict returned by the jury.

SUCCUMBS TO STAB WOUND

Unknown Person's Mysterious Death In Hospital

At about 8-30 p.m. on Thursday evening, an unknown person, aged about 22, was seen staggering along Foras Road. After going a few steps he fell down and lay unconscious in a pool of blood. He was discovered in this state by the police and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. He died on the way, however, and it was discovered that the cause of death was bleeding from a deep stab wound in the abdomen.
It is not yet known how the man came to be stabbed or who stabbed him. Police inquiries are proceeding. The police however, feel that the death is of a suspicious character.

FATAL FALL FROM WINDOW

At about 12|15 p.m. on Thursday noon, a Hindu Gujrathi boy named Natvarlal Mohanlal Gandhi residing with his parents on the 3rd floor of Narayan building, Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road was playing with other children in a neighbour's room.
While playing, he happened to come to an open window leaned over and loosing his balance, fell down on the road from a distance of nearly 70 feet. His head was completely smashed in the fall, and he died immediately.

CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

Succumbs To Fracture Of Skull

Motiram Deoji, a Hindu, aged about 20, who was riding a bicycle along Peddar Road on the 13th last was knocked down by a motor car which was proceeding towards Mahaluxmi, as a result of which he died at the G. T. Hospital on the 17th instant.
Mr. William Gray Groundwater, the Manager of the Bank of Baroda, giving evidence at the inquest on Thursday, said that at the time of the accident, he was driving his car from Kemp and Company towards Mahaluxmi along Peddar Road.
A little ahead of him, another car was proceeding in the same direction. When witness approached the junction of Carmichael Road he suddenly noticed a cyclist coming down the road at full speed.

LOSES CONTROL.

Apparently seeing danger ahead the cyclist tried hard to swerve to the left into Peddar Road, but in so doing, lost control of his machine which crashed into the car in front. Though the driver applied his brakes at once, his car did not stop before the deceased had been dragged some distance on the road.
Witness helped in extricating the cyclist from under the car and rushed him immediately in his own car to the G. T. Hospital. He died subsequently.
The jury's verdict was that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull as a result of being accidentally run over by a car.

"BON VOYAGE" TO HYDERABAD PRINCE

Officials Give Him Hearty Send-Off At Mole

About 500 passengers sailed for Europe by the S. S. "Conte Verde" on Thursday afternoon. Among those who sailed were: Prince Nawab Azam Jah and Princess Durre Shewar of Hyderabad, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Shuaib Qureishi and Mr. B. Das, M.L.A.
Prince Nawab Azam Jah and the Princess were given a hearty send-off by Hyderabad officials, including Sir Kisan Prasad Bahadur and General Osman Yarudullah. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. His Holiness the Pir of Baghdad and Maulana Shaukat Ali were also present to wish the Prince and the Princes "bon voyage."

B. DAS' MISSION.

Mr. B. Das, interviewed, said that he had been asked to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee, now in session in London, in regard to the Orissa boundary question. He regretted that the British Government had not appreciated "the splendid gesture of Gandhiji in suspending the civil disobedience movement." He hoped that they would rise to the occasion and bring about an honourable settlement between England and India.

BOGEY OF DARK SPOT

Leads Student To Commit Suicide By Poisoning

Potassium Cyanide poisoning, self-administered with suicidal intent, was the unanimous verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Rajan Thiagraj Harihar Aiyar, aged 17, who died whilst being removed unconscious to K. E. M. Hospital on Wednesday night.

THAT BLACK SPOT

Two letters found in the coat and box of the deceased were read at the inquest. One letter was addressed to the father, while the other was to his younger brother.
In these letters, the deceased is reported to have stated that he was going to leave this world not on account of difficulties, but because of a dark spot on his body which was torturing him awfully and from which he had no hope of a recovery.
The father giving evidence at the inquest deposed that the deceased was a student and at the same time worked as a compounder with Dr. Bhudbade at Dadar. It appears he had been ailing from some skin eruption on his left shoulder, which made him very morose.
When witness came home at 9-30 on the night in question, he was told that the deceased was lying very ill in his room, at which he ran to fetch a doctor. In the meantime the deceased had been already removed to the hospital where he learned that he died.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The post-mortem revealed a dark eczematic spot in front of the left shoulder while stomach contents smelt of Potassium Cyanide poison, conforming to which the jury returned the verdict as stated above.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, May 25
Previous closing	3.92 3/4
To-day's closing	3.80

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, May 25
Previous closing	3.92 1/2
To-day's opening	3.93 1/4
To-day's closing	3.91 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

	New York, May 25
Previous closing	8.61
To-day's opening	8.59
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.50
Difference	—11

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

July-August	204½
April-May 1934	219¾

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

	Liverpool, May 25
Previous closing	5.84
To-day's opening	5.81
Difference	—03
To-day's closing.	5.75
Difference	—09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

	London, May 25
Spot	18 11/16
Difference	—1/8
Forward	18 3/4
Difference	—1/8

FRANC RATE.

Previous closing	86
To-day's opening	85 15/16
To-day's closing	85 7/8

SILVER

	Bombay, May 25.		
Ready	57	3	0
First settlement	57	5	0
Second settlement	57	11	0

GOLD

Spot	30	5	3
Forward	30	5	9
Sovereign	19	11	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN
Bombay, May 25.
To-day's London Stock Exchange 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan Rate was 80.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE NOT TO BE CLOSED

Government Decide To Run It On Economic Lines By Retrenchment And Increasing Tuition Fees For Outsiders

The Government of Bombay have now passed their orders on the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee in connection with the Bombay Veterinary College.
One of the reasons adduced by the Committee in support of its recommendation to abolish the college was that the demand for veterinary surgeons in Bombay was insufficient to justify the maintenance of a separate institution for training them, and that it would be cheaper to nominate suitable students and send them elsewhere for training under a system of Government scholarship. The proposal to send students for training to other colleges in open to objection. None of the other veterinary colleges is within easy reach of the Presidency, and the fees charged in some of them for students coming from provinces other than their own are very high. If the college were closed down gradually by refusing admission to new students, the effect would before three years to produce not a saving, but a very considerable increase of expenditure owing to the cost of retrenchment concessions and of scholarships for Government students sent for training to college in other provinces.

NO SUBSTITUTE.

In considering the question of the abolition of the college, it is necessary to take into account the future needs of the Presidency in regard to veterinary aid. A large part of the population of the Presidency depends upon its live-stock and animal products for its livelihood. It is, therefore, necessary to maintain the cattle in a state of efficiency and protect them from the ravages of diseases. The facilities for treatment of animals afforded at present by the limited number of veterinary dispensaries and the staff of the veterinary department are inadequate, and an increase in the number of dispensaries and of veterinary graduates will almost certainly be required when the financial condition of the Presidency improves. If, however, the college is once abolished, it will be difficult and expensive to revive it and there is no institution in the Presidency to take its place.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

Another aspect which requires consideration is the provision of an "infirmary" for Bombay City under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.
Under the arrangement made with the Trustees of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, this hospital has been declared an "infirmary" under the Act. In consideration of this and of the clinical material supplied to the students of the Bombay Veterinary College, the hospital is allowed to utilise the services of the college staff free of charge. If the college were abolished, the hospital would have to maintain a separate staff: and as it would still have to be treated as an "infirmary" under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Government would have to make a very heavy annual contribution towards the cost of maintaining the hospital.
In these circumstances Government do not consider that it would be sound policy to close the college.
EXPLORING OTHER AVENUES.
Government, however, desire that the possibilities of running the college on reduced expenditure should be explored.
The Director of Veterinary Services has accordingly been requested to examine the possibility of increasing the tuition fees, especially for students coming from outside the Presidency, without affecting the number of students, and of making reductions in expenditure, e.g by curtailing the staff: and to submit detailed proposals.

SEVA DAL WORKER CHARGED

Police Allege Unlawful Activities

Wasudeo Govind Apte alias Vithal Mantri, a former worker of the Hindustan Seva Dal who was arrested on Wednesday last by the Special Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Wednesday, charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association and managing its activities.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

In applying for a remand of the accused for a period of nine days, it was alleged by the police that the accused was also connected with the Bomb Thesis Case, and that further inquiries were to be made regarding his activities.
The magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody till June 2nd.

TATA AIR MAIL SERVICE

During the first six months of operation of the air mail service, 68,640 miles were flown on regular mail flights.
7,567lbs. of mail were carried and a 100 per cent. regularity was maintained, representing 52 flights scheduled and 52 flights completed.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933

FUTILITY OF REPRESSION

The new repressive measures that are being adopted in the Chittagong district show that the Bengal Government have not yet realised how futile it is to seek to eradicate terrorism by mere repression and how much less difficult their task would be if they attempted to conciliate the people and to enlist their full co-operation in dealing with a common menace. Whatever may the faults of the Congress from the Government's point of view, it has undoubtedly induced the vast bulk of the country to respect the principle of non-violence in all their political struggles. It has weaned a large number of people, especially in Bengal, from terrorist tendencies and might do much more in this direction if given a proper chance.

NOTHING SUFFICES.

Terrorism is a menace to the people as well as to Government. Indeed it is a greater menace to the people as they also suffer under the repression which terrorism calls forth. In these circumstances the Government of Bengal could have lightened their task if they had sought in the right spirit and by the right methods to secure the people's full co-operation in preventing or suppressing terrorism proper. Far from doing that they have let loose the engine of repression on the whole community indiscriminately thereby driving even those who could have been helpful to them into sullen despair.

For two years and more the Bengal Government have waged war on the terrorists in the Chittagong district. They have used all conceivable methods to achieve their purpose. Internments galore, all sorts of orders directing the people to go there or stay here, to do this or not to do that, military patrols, collective fines and what not. But nothing suffices. Ossa is piled on Pelion and the whole brains of the administration seem to be concentrated on nothing but the devising of new ingenious forms of repression.

THE LATEST FIAT.

The District Magistrate of Chittagong has now issued a fiat directing all male Hindu "Bhadraloks" between the ages of 12 and 25 in certain Thanas to carry identity cards, to be produced for inspection, detenus being given red cards, suspects blue ones, and the rest white. At first sight the order may not appear very drastic, though as an arbitrary restriction of liberty it is indefensible in principle. But like many similar orders before, it will in its operation inflict serious hardship on innocent people. If, for instance, a suspect with a blue ticket is seen moving about or speaking in a manner which the ever-watchful police regard as suspicious or dangerous, the suspicion may be deepened without any incriminating evidence, and the doubly suspected may at any time be transferred to the class of detenus

Even in places where there is no terrorism at all the most innocent persons have been suspected and arrested as actual or likely civil resisters; and though there was not the least trace of evidence against them they were asked to report themselves before the police daily, as if they were "badmashes," and were jailed for a year or more. Injustice of this kind is likely to be far more common in a district like Chittagong where mere suspicion is enough to doom a man.

The Magistrate states that his intention in issuing the order is to check the activities of the "Indian Republican Army." The policy of repression is often paved with good intentions but the intentions may not save it from working havoc all round. One of the worst features of the new order, is like that of other, that preceded it, that it discriminates against a particular community and treats practically the whole community as a criminal tribe.

Measures like this spread bitterness and resentment, not only in the district affected but far beyond it. And such feelings are certainly not calculated to promote lasting peace. But the chief objection to them is their utter futility. We do not believe this ticket system will be of the least avail in detecting terrorists or eradicating terrorism, but it will almost surely accentuate bitterness to the extent of creating new terrorists. At the most, repressive measures may seem to ensure a spurious sort of peace for a while. But all the time they are in force, these very measures go on sowing seeds of fresh discontent. That has been the verdict of history, whether one turns for an illustration to the history of India or of Ireland.

Still Wrangling At Geneva

The unseemly wrangles between the different countries at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva continue and there is every prospect of their continuing for ever. On the one hand we are told they are trying to bring about disarmament, or rather the limitation of armaments, and on the other the Big Three, in conjunction with Germany, are making a supreme effort to enter into a Four-Power Pact for holding down the world and dictating their own terms to the weaker nations. Such a double-barrelled policy is bound to come to grief, and there is every indication that the Disarmament Conference will end in smoke.

The latest telegrams show that, owing to the firm French attitude, which insists upon security above everything else, and with some excuse, the prospect of the Conference arriving at any definite decision, before the Economic Conference begins during the next few days, is very remote. While France refuses to budge an inch from the position she has taken up the German press is getting more vociferous daily and asks Germany to leave the League if 'decisions against France are not reached at Geneva." French demands for security have not yet been conceded, and as long as nothing is done to allay French fears, it will be impossible to reach any favourable final decisions. France at least is always consistent in her attitude.

THE PROPOSED PACT

The Four-Power Pact will surely nullify the effects of the Disarmament Conference. As a result, the relations between France and Poland are now strained, for the latter does not want to be left out of the Pact, while her rival Germany is included. The Little Entente also threatens to leave the League of Nations 'en masse.' If the Four Power Pact becomes a fact, there will be a new orientation of policy, not only of the Central European States, but of all Europe. Poland has been leaning on France for financial and other backing, and if France were now to leave her alone and enter into a treaty with Germany through the Four-Power Pact, their former relations could not continue. What is more, all the little nations in Central Europe, who have small but powerful armies of their own, will be driven to form an alliance between themselves to safeguard their interests against the signatories of the Pact.

These are grave complications and make it extremely doubtful whether France will agree to break off her friendly relations with Poland for the sake of a Pact with Germany, whose utility is very doubtful. Indeed it is not extravagant to suppose that France, herself, has inspired the ultimatum of the Little Entente. We do not know whether such a Pact as is proposed is worth anything, even if it becomes a 'fait accompli' but the devious ways of European diplomacy cannot easily be understood by honest men.

TURKEY'S DEMAND

While France, Germany, Poland and the Little Entente are thus wrangling over their differences, Turkey has come forward with her own demands for a revision of the terms of the Lausanne Treaty regarding the rearming of the Bosphorus fortifications. We fail to see how such a request can be denied her, when even Germany, the chief aggressor in the 1914 struggle, is now to be treated on terms of equality with her victors.

The whole position is, thus confusing and confused and there is little hope of any tangible results being arrived at in the immediate future. Germany has openly charging France with sabotaging the Disarmament Conference, though only a little while ago Hitler, himself, was out to perform this operation. Though the modifications made by Great Britain in the Disafmament Convention may be a concession to the United States, they do not carry matters further. On the whole the outlook is dismal and it will be a marvel if the deliberations of the Conference end successfully and a final and amicable settlement is arrived at.

Press Views

The Challenge.

Is it right to expect that the public should accept the verdict of this hole-and-corner enquiry as final? On the contrary it only strengthens the case for a free and open enquiry which will give an opportunity to all the aggrieved parties to substantiate their allegations. It was rightly asked why, if the Government feels so sure of its position, it should not prosecute those responsible for the allegations. What objections can the Government have to a Court of law investigating the allegations? If they are false, it is open to the Government to take whatever steps it chooses against the offenders; if they are found true, the Government's duty and responsibility are clear. Is the Government prepared to accept this challenge and act accordingly?—"Swarajya."

Futile Attempt

The Raja of Puri, we fear, would no more succeed in stemming the surging waves of new ideas of the rights of Man than King Canute had succeeded in controlling the rushing tide of the sea. Any attempts to bang the door of the temple of Jagannath against the 'Harijans' are bound to prove futile. The traditions of Puri or 'Sri-khetra' would be violated by any ban imposed on the so-called "untouchables" having a 'darshan' of Jagannath. The twelve leading Pandas of the Puri Temple have done the right thing by issuing a statement fully endorsing the views of Hajuri Balavadra Khuntia who has asserted that there is no such thing as "untouchability" in the Temple of Jagannath. The Pandas have only shown their keen regard for truth by stating that the papers of all the priests would go to show that Namasudras, Chamars, Fungis, Khasiyas, etc., have had visited the temple from time immemorial, and had 'darshan' of the Lord.—"Advance."

Directors And Shareholders

A new and original method of dealing with disgruntled and censorious shareholders has been devised by the directors of the Central Bank of India, Ltd.....

An extraordinary general meeting of the company to consider this new article was convened for April 12. I have not yet heard the result, but assuming that the proposal was adopted, I shall be very much surprised if it is not held to be invalid. The Indian company code is based on English enactments, and I have not the smallest doubt that in this country at least any article of association purporting to confer such a power on a majority of the shareholders would not survive the scrutiny of the Registrar, let alone an appeal to the Court. A company's articles or regulations must keep within the limits of the Act.

There are probably not a few directors who would welcome a process by which a company could be purged of troublesome and undesirable shareholders. One knows of cases in which cantankerous and suspicious-minded individuals turn up at meetings and create scenes by making quite unwarranted aspersions on the management. On the other hand there are also cases—and much more numerous cases—in which directors are apt to ignore the rights of shareholders, to resent criticism, however reasonable it may be, and to refuse information which ought to be given. This attitude may be due to mere arrogance, but sometimes it is designed to conceal things that are wrong, and any scheme enabling directors to procure the expulsion of shareholders to whom they object would obviously be open to the gravest abuse. It is true that in the case of this Indian bank the proposal includes the payment of what seem to be liberal terms to the outgoing shareholders. It is, however, conceivable that circumstances might arise in which unprincipled directors commanding a majority of votes would compel a minority to sell in anticipation of a rise in the shares.

The English Act of 1929 contains a section providing for the compulsory acquisition of the shares of any shareholder who dissents from a reconstruction scheme or other contract for transfer which has been approved by holders of not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares affected. Clearly, however, this is a very different matter from an attempt to dispossess a holder of his shares in a going concern simply because a majority of his fellow shareholders take exception to his conduct at meetings.—"Truth" (London).

DO WE NEED MILK?

Mahatmaji's Question Discussed And Answered

(By K. L. SARMA.)

What we eat, that we are—our bodies that is. Healthy bodies are such, because they are built up from the right food—the food that Nature prescribes.

Allopathic doctors are very persistent in their advocacy of two particular articles of diet—meat and milk. But now evidence is accumulating, that incurable diseases, like cancer, are due in great measure to the free consumption of meat. If meat cannot be freely eaten without evil effects, surely it is not the natural food of man.

We may leave out of account individuals, who in their generation must have some meat now and then, to maintain their mental balance. So the question of the present time is about milk. Should we use milk at all, in any form, as it is, or in the form of curd or butter-milk? This is Mahatmaji's question.

NO QUESTION OF SUBSTITUTES.

Before asking for an answer to this question, it is useful to lay down a proposition, which has only to be stated in order to be recognised as sound. If milk be the natural food of man, then milk and not some substitute for it, must be taken and there can be no question of finding a substitute for it.

Any substitute must necessarily be a fanciful one, based on our present very imperfect knowledge of the chemistry of foods; doctrines based on such knowledge are necessarily of very doubtful validity. The much-boosted soya-bean is very likely to be a dangerous food, on account of its excessive richness in nutritive elements.

IS MILK NECESSARY?

Is milk necessary? Can it be dispensed with? Let us first see the quality of the milk supplied to us in cities. The citycow or buffalo is an abnormal animal; its food is unnatural; it lives an unnatural life; its sole purpose is to eat and manufacture milk,—all it can, a very great deal more than it would produce, if it lived free in its natural home, the forest.

Naturally the milk of such animals is very different from the milk of animals in a state of Nature. The milk of cows allowed to graze in village pastures is much better. We shall see later that even such milk is only second-hand food, valuable on account of the positive elements that it has derived from the herbage, eaten and thus inferior to the herbs themselves.

NATION-WIDE EXPERIMENT.

During the late war a great experiment was made; news of it

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

NEED FOR VIGILANCE

It is necessary for India to watch closely the trade parleys between Britain and Japan.

The danger of the subject nation being used as a counter for bargaining between two sovereign powers is not an imaginary one.

Representatives of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese cotton trade interests are understood to have agreed to a plan to be commended to the proposed conference between British and Japanese representatives.

According to this the two Governments should agree beforehand to accept and to enforce any agreement that may be arrived at by the conference of trade representatives.

Moves like this suggest the possibility of India being confronted with a secret trade pact between Britain and Japan as a settled fact.

And the danger will be greater if at the conference in question India is represented only by officials and semi-officials.

SAFE "DELEGATES"

Though there are only eighteen days for the commencement of the World Economic Conference, the personnel of the Indian delegation to the Conference is not yet announced.

This strengthens the belief that some of the Indians already in London in connection with the Joint Committee will be pressed into service for this purpose also.

Sir Atul Chatterjee is said to be in the running for the leadership of the delegation.

This is more than probable. Sir Atul is a safe Indian ex-official and is the Indian hero of the Ottawa Pact. In his various official and semi-official capacities he has been thoroughly imbued with politico-economical principles that suit Government admirably.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, too, it is said, is likely to be included in the delegation. Though he is a man of parts, he has not been known hitherto as an expert economist. Having been, however, the Commerce member when the Ottawa issue was solved, he may come in handy as an authority of a sort, say, for making nice adjustments.

U. S. BANKING SCANDALS

The Senate Committee is doing a great service to the United States in cleaning up its banking system, which had become a scandal.

During the last two or three years more than ten thousand American banks have closed their doors, and before the depression ends many more will have to follow suit.

Since Mr. Roosevelt ascended the Presidential gadi many banking scandals have been unearthed, and a number of prominent bankers are either arrested, or have disappeared or committed suicide.

From the revelations made into the working of J. P. Morgan and Company, the great banking firm which strides like a Colossus the two continents, it is obvious that the most influential persons have been brought within the orbit of its power.

Sometime ago it was revealed that Morgans hold about 3,000 directorships of various companies, thus wielding enormous power over American industry and finances.

Charles Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, (which has a branch in Bombay) is already under arrest for falsification of accounts.

There is something rotten in the whole American banking system, and Indian investors should be cautious.

THE REAL TRAGEDY

We are not amazed at the insolence and recklessness of Lord Lloyd in regard to the Indian position. What is amazing is that a man with such a small sense of responsibility ever got into a responsible position.

He remarked that the story of self-government in India is a tragic one. Why should it not be tragic since the reality has been withheld from the people and only the shadow has been given?

Because the people had not the substance, it was possible for men of the type of Lloyd to waste public money, not in thousands or lakhs, but in crores. It becomes a comedy when we contemplate the spectacle of this man who reduced a Province to beggary girding at bankrupt municipalities.

The real tragedy is that if there were real self-government in India, Lord Lloyd would have been impeached and punished according to his deserts. But he disappeared in a blaze of glory,—leaving enormous debts and other liabilities for the Province to bear.

CHETTIES IN INDO-CHINA

While we sympathise with the plight of the expelled Chetties from Indo-China, in fairness to the French Government it has to be admitted that they too have a duty to perform to their people, and they cannot allow them to be exploited by outsiders for their own benefit.

The Chetties are bankers, or money-lenders, and money-lending is usually associated with usury. As everywhere economic depression has hit the people of Indio-China hard and no doubt the Chetties too have been hard hit, owing to a large number of defaulters.

It is hard for any one to give up his claims and his money, and especially so for a professional money-lender, but the larger interests of the community have to be considered first.

The Chetties would do well to take a lesson from this, as well as from their treatment in Burma a couple of years ago and turn their attention to other kinds of enterprises.

Readers' Views

FASTING FOR GOOD HEALTH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos of Gandhiji's fast which has very properly directed peoples' attention to the fasting cure, your readers will be interested in the views of Dr. Josiah Oldfield, M.A., D.C.L., L.R.C.P., Senior Physician, Lady Margaret Hospital, Bombay, Kent, England, who says:—

"Everybody would be the better for a day's fast every week and a week's fast once a year..... Unwise eating shortens life and wise abstinence not only lengthens life but multiplies a hundredfold the pleasure of living. The world has ever been influenced for good by its asetic saints and has been degraded into a lower morality by the gluttons.....

In this connection I would draw readers' attention to Dr. Oldfield's book "Fasting For Health And Life" (Daniel Ld., publishers, London, 5sh.) which is a plea for less eating, better eating and more reasonable eating combined with occasional fasting.

Such fasts are extremely valuable to health. They enable the body to get rid of all sorts of imprities which have been accumulating. The entire body returns to a pristine condition of health. During the fast water or orange juice should be taken when needed. Dr. Oldfield's book helps people to get more rational views on feeding and specially aids in abolishing the horrible idea that sick people want 'feeding up.'—Yours, etc.,

PARSI.

PRICE OF PETROL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In these hard times, it is a source of great relief to the average motorist to find the cost of Petrol much lower than what it was three months back. Attractive and catching advertisements appearing in your universally read paper have tended to show to the general public that the advent of W. I. C. Petrol is the cause of this easing of prices. In their own interest it is up to W. I. C. to throw a light through the medium of your valuable paper, on the following points which their advertisements have suggested to their would-be customers.

As an earnest of their desire to provide the public with petrol at a low price, why do not the W. I. C. get down to their rock bottom price, ahead of all other companies. In which case, I am sure, their advertisements will have their meaning.

When they and the competitive companies have found their bearings and have either elected to pool, or they (W. I. C.) become sole masters of the situation, are the W. I. C. now prepared to guarantee that they will continue to sell to the public at the present low profit.

What is wrong with the idea that, as long as we motorists keep down the sale of W. I. C. Petrol, just so much and no more, so long will the prices of petrol remain low.

Until the above queries are answered to our satisfaction, with the other motorists I remain.—Yours, etc.,

BEWILDERED.

BEGGARS IN TRAINS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Repeated complaints have been made about the begging nuisance in local trains, but so far, the authorities concerned have turned a deaf ear to them.

The daily passengers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, especially the office-goers, are very much harrassed. The 3rd Class compartments of the above-mentioned railway are no more compartments but the business place of beggars of all descriptions. At times, a band of beggars get in the compartments and they begin their shrilling music. In addition to this, some beggar women have started their trips from Elphinstone Road to Churchgate for business purposes. Their jargon, their mirth and pranks make the passengers of higher status put their heads down in shame.

If the Railway company hold some regard towards their 3rd Class passengers, who are the main source of the company's income, they ought to put an entire end to this trouble. On many occasions, the passengers have done their duty to bring the matter to the notice of the authority but they failed to do theirs. But hereafter, if the company fails to be up to the occasion, the passengers are requested to pull the danger chain, and thus, get their voice heard.

Will any man of law give the passengers his opinion about the validity of resorting to the pulling of chain?—Yours, etc.,

BHAL S. R.

Dadar, May 20.

INDIAN PRINCES BEWARE!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we know:—

(1) What is the precise policy of the Government of India in regard to Indian States?

(2) How far is non-interference practised?

(3) And when does abrupt intervention come in?

(4) Is not prevention better than cure?

(5) Why are Indian Princes allowed to use the State Treasury as their privy purse?

(6) If King George has his Civil List fixed; how can Indian Princes be immune from this wholesome procedure?

(7) When there is such terrible depression in India, and when taxation is exacted without any concession, and when the tillers of the soil are ground down, why is the Maharaja of Kashmir allowed to order most expensive touring cars?

(8) Or the Maharaja of Jaipur allowed to build a palace of rupees forty lacs?

(9) Or the same Maharaja is permitted to carry his polo team to England?

(10) Or the Maharaja of Jodhpur is given leave to go on a hunting expedition to Africa?

(11) Is it fair for the "Trustees of India" to let the Princes squander money, empty their Treasury, and then serve them with an ultimatum to stand a trial or quit their country?

WILL THE INDIAN PRINCES BEWARE?

(1) Will they profit by the experience of Indore, Bharatpur and Alwar?

(2) Will they give up luxury and servility?

(3) Will they establish democratic institutions in their own states? If they do that soon, they will survive. If they don't, they will meet Alwar's fate, sooner or later. For, their Princes' Chamber will give them no effective protection.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

UDAY SHANKAR AND PAVLOVA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday last, Mr. W. C. Dutta has sought to make out that I was inaccurate in stating, in my article published on Sunday last, that Mr. Uday Shankar had created the "Radha Krishna" ballot of Pavlova.

But on this point, I am supported by Pavlova's own compliment to Mr. Uday Shankar in talking to Mr. Basanta Koomar Roy in New York.

Mr. Roy, in his article on Uday Shankar, distinctly says that he was told by Pavlova "the Radha-Krishna ballet of Anna Pavlova was the creation of Uday Shankar of India."

I have quoted this extract in my article in the "Sunday Chronicle."

Pavlova made a similar acknowledgment in the programme-book of her dances, which I happen to possess. Of course, for the music, Pavlova gave the credit to Mrs. Dutt (then Miss Comolata Banerji), as I now understand.

On this point, I was misled, from the contents of Mr. Roy's article, to believe that the Hindu lady referred to by Pavlova as the composer of the music was Mrs. Sen.—Yours, etc.,

D. C. SHAH.

14, Hummum St., Bombay.

M. A. ORDINANCE AND TEACHERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently the University of Bombay has made it compulsory for the M.A. students to attend a college, affiliated to the University.

This new ordinance has entailed much hardship on the poor students, especially, teachers working in the Secondary schools of this presidency. These teachers are already underpaid and the only way to improve their status and prospects in life is to appear for M.A. or B.T. For the B.T. exam. there is only one college in the whole Presidency and admission to it is limited.

For M.A., terms are now obligatory. Thus all the ways are blocked. So will any member of the Syndicate be kind enough to amend the M.A., ordinance so as to allow teachers of two or three years' standing to appear for M.A. examination as private candidates?

Such a concession is given to teachers by almost all the well-known Universities e.g. Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur etc.

Teachers also should send a joint petition to the syndicate and agitate in order to secure this concession.—Yours etc.

S. H. LIMAYE.

WELFARE LEAGUERS' SORRY EXPERIENCES

Government's Cold Shoulder To Their Efforts To Achieve Political Peace: Annual Meeting Adjourned For Want Of Quorum

The first annual general meeting of the Welfare of India League which was convened at the Corporation Hall, Bombay, on Thursday evening, was adjourned to June 8, for want of a quorum.

For more than half an hour Mr. K Natarajan, the President-elect of the meeting and Mr. R P. Masani, Secretary, vainly waited for a quorum of 25 members. Hardly 20 members turned up but the press was fully represented. Ultimately Mr. Masani regretfully announced the adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. M. I. David, one of the Secretaries, and the leading spirit of the movement, was conspicuous by his absence.

ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

The report of the League which was handed to the press representatives contained an admission of failure at mediation between the Government and Congress. The portion of the report bearing on this subject stated:—

On three different occasions the League approached Government to press for a reconsideration of their policy. The first occasion was soon after the arrival of Gandhiji from England after the second Round Table Conference, the second when the Government issued ordinances of repressive nature with a view to combating the Civil Disobedience movement, and the third when the Secretary of State for India declared the policy of abandonment of the procedure of Round Table Conference in evolving the future constitution of India.

END OF GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

Immediately after the arrival of Gandhiji from London, it was apparent that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, which had given to the country several months of peace and hope, was in grave danger of being nullified. A deputation of the League was appointed to press upon the representatives of the Congress and upon Government the necessity of arriving at a mutual agreement. On the 2nd January 1932, the Deputation of the League waited upon Mahatma Gandhi and discussed with him various points bearing upon the existing political situation. Then, on the same day, the members of the Deputation waited upon H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and impressed upon him the importance of allowing Gandhiji to meet the Viceroy. After these interviews they sent a telegram to the Viceroy informing him of the attempts to bring about a settlement between the Congress and the Government. On the following day, the President of the League held an informal conference with some of the prominent members of the League and it was decided to send a Deputation of the League to H. E. the Viceroy and to obtain permission for the same by telegram. Since the Liberal Federation has also decided to send a similar deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy, it was agreed to send a joint deputation of the League and of the Liberals and a telegram to the same effect was sent to the Viceroy. His Excellency replied agreeing to receive the proposed deputation. In the meanwhile, however, Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and it was felt that no useful purpose would be served by the Deputation.

REPRESSIVE ORDINANCES.

Thn followed a series of repressive ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy. Hundreds of Congressmen were put into prisons all over the country within a fortnight after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay. The General Council of the League, therefore, resolved upon making another attempt at compromise between the Congress and the Government. A deputation of the League, headed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the President of the League, waited upon H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the 18th January, 1932, and made a strong representation for an early restoration of the ordinary law of the land in place of ordinances and for allowing the Welfare of India League an opportunity to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute by interviewing Mahatma Gandhi and H. E. the Viceroy, respectively. The following is an extract from the statement which was presented by the Deputation of the League to the Governor of Bombay:—

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

"The League attaches great importance to curtailing the period of the ordinances as much as possible. Several of us feel that the extension of the Ordinances to this Presidency is not justified. Whilst I do not wish to discuss this to-day, I may say that we are all agreed that it is desirable to consider how the Ordinances can be done away with by Government with as little delay as possible, and to this end it is the intention of the Council of the League to organise a Deputation from out of the members of the League to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy to discuss the very harmful effects of the present state of affairs on the economic condition of the country in particular and on the people in general. Before we wait on His Excellency the Viceroy, we feel that it would be most helpful to us in our task if a few of us can be allowed to interview Mahatma Gandhi at Yerowada and we request that Your Excellency may be pleased to seek from the Government of India the necessary permission with as little delay as possible."

DENIED INTERVIEW.

The attitude of the League in regard to the political situation in the country, was also clearly defined by the deputation in the following words:—

"We need hardly say that our task at this time of political excitement when the still small voice of reason is heard indistinctly, is to use all means that may lie within our power to remove the causes of strife, and if it may be, to restore peace and prosperity to this distracted land. Open though such a course may be to misconstruction and misinterpretation, we feel that we should be failing in our duty and untrue to the purpose we have set ourselves if we sought anything less."

His Excellency the Governor, however, stated in his reply that he could not accord permission for an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Yerowada.

ABANDONMENT OF THE R. T. C. PROCEDURE.

In view of the refusal of Government to allow the League to act as a mediator between Government and the Congress, the League felt itself helpless in taking any further steps in the same direction. It, however, considered it necessary to intervene again when the Secretary of State for India made a statement indicating an important change in the policy of the British Government in respect of the procedure to be adopted in the further stages of enquiry in connection with the Indian Constitutional Reforms. The principal change contemplated in the new scheme of the British Government consisted in the abolition of the Round Table Conference altogether and the institution of a joint Parliamentary Committee assisted by a few selected representatives from India. This statement threatened to alienate the sympathy even of the most moderate elements of Indian politicians and of such others who had all along supported the policy of the British Government in India. The General Council of the League, therefore, forwarded a telegram, as under, to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy of India:—

WIDESPREAD DISAPPROVAL.

"Resolved that the General Council of the League desire respectfully to bring to the notice of His Majesty's Government that the already difficult political situation in this country has been rendered still more difficult by the change in procedure recently announced by the Secretary of State for India and the consequent withdrawal of the co-operation of several leading delegates to the Round Table Conference. The Council earnestly hope that Government will take into consideration the fact that the change in procedure has met with widespread disapproval from all sections of responsible public opinion in India. The Council appeal to Government to restore the Conference method the underlying principles of which are equality of status during negotiations and decision by agreement."

In response to this and other similar representations made by numerous other organisations in the country, the British Government saw their way to ease the situation a little.

TREATMENT OF POLITICALS.

The question of the treatment accorded to political prisoners in the various jails all over the country was also taken up by the League. A special committee was appointed for conducting a detailed investigation of the various complaints and making concrete suggestions as to the steps that the League should take in order to have the grievances of the prisoners removed. The deliberations of this committee had continued beyond the close of the first year of the League and the action taken by the General Council in response to the report of this committee should be included more appropriately in the second annual report of the League to be presented next year.

It may, however, be mentioned here that a strong representation has been made to Government for redressing the grievances of political prisoners and an earnest appeal has been made to the authorities on the plea that "the objective of jail life is to prevent political prisoners from engaging in activities which are proclaimed unlawful and not to cause bitterness and hardship, and that at least such comforts should be secured to political prisoners, as can be allowed in jails having regard to the main objective o confinement."

After setting out the objects of the League which is "to provide a common platform for Europeans and Indians to secure for India her proper place as equal partner in the British Commonwealth" and tracing the varied activities of the League including efforts at inter-communal unity and work in connection with the R. T. C. the report concluded:—

SYMPATHETIC PRESS.

The Nationalist as well as Anglo-Indian sections of the press have been alike sympathetic towards the League. It is necessary, however, that the work of the League should now be organised in a more systematic manner than was possible during the first year. So far, we have more or less, been driven into various kinds of activities, one after another, and there has been little time for planning a programme of activities for the future.

The membership of the League being large and drawn from all parts of India, it has been difficult to elicit the opinion of members and to secure their co-operation in the work of the League on account of distance as well as want of a suitable meeting place for frequent and informal consultations and exchange of views. A questionnaire was issued to the members of the League requesting them to indicate the subjects which interested them most. The replies showed that there is a great desire on the part of a large body of members to take active part in the affairs of the League. A sub-committee of the League was also appointed to make suggestions regarding activities to interest the general body of members in the League's work, and to carry out more fully the objects of the League.

OBJECTS OF LEAGUE.

Lastly, it may be pointed out that the objects of the League are so wide and comprehensive that the question of discriminating between the relative importance of each and endeavouring an advance in various directions, is also a very difficult though not insurmountable problem.

Notice to Agents

AGENTS ARE REQUESTED to book their orders immediately for the usual MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing names and numbers of successful candidates to be published this year on the 31st instant.

The price per copy is ONE ANNA. More than 10 per cent. unsold copies will not be accepted.

The Commission allowed will be 25 per cent. on copies sold.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

YOUTHS ROB POSTMAN

Take Away Mail Bags At Point Of Revolver In Bankura

CALCUTTA, May 25.

News has been received that a daring mail robbery occurred at Bankura last night. Two armed youths are stated to have overpowered a mail runner of Kanchanpore Post Office at the point of the revolver while carrying mail bags containing about Rs. 400/- cash and stamps and decamped with the contents.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY PRAYS FOR MAHATMA

MADRAS, May 25.

The Tuticorin Municipality has adopted a resolution praying to God for the successful termination of Gandhiji's fast and for endowing him with a long life. The Council adjourned for 15 minutes as a mark of sympathy and concern over Gandhiji's fast.—A. P.

ENTIRE VILLAGE BURNT DOWN

Fire Originates From Hay Stack And Reduces 200 Houses To Ashes

MADRAS, May 25.

A Vizianagaram message says that Vanithola Agraharam a village, near Vizianagaram, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The fire originated from a haystack and raged for four hours, about two hundred houses being gutted. Luckily there was no loss of life.—A. P.

ANTI-SEPARATIONIST LEADER FOR LONDON

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Maung Maung Ji, a prominent Anti-Separationist, arrived here this afternoon and is leaving for Bombay by the Imperial Express to-night 'en route' to England where he will present anti-Separationists views before the Joint Select Committee on the issue of separation. Maung Maung Ji sails from Bombay by S. S. "Narkunda" on Saturday next.—A. P.

AVIATRIX HAS NARROW ESCAPE

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

Mrs. Bonney, first Australian Airwoman to attempt a flight from Australia to London, had a narrow escape, as when she alighted at the Bamrauli aerodrome she found the oil tank leaking, with only one gallon left. Had she attempted a longer hop she might have met with serious trouble on the way.

Mrs. Bonney proposes to leave for Jhansi to-morrow morning. The tank has been repaired by a local firm. She will fly to Jodhpur also and leave for Karachi the next day.—A. P.

COMMUNAL WRANGLING MUST STOP

Shafi Daudi Suggests United Action

PATNA, May 25.

Moulana Shafi Daoodi, M.L.A. wires from Patna under date today:—

We heartily congratulate Sheikh Abdul Majid on his bold statement and again pray that his words may carry weight with political leaders in India. It is a very sensible advice that all communal bickerings and wrangling should cease at once and all our energies should be directed to unite in demanding substantial improvement in the proposals of the White Paper. British Indian delegation have already begun to work together and put forward proposals for substantial advance without further delay. Let us reinforce them from India.—A. P.

INDIANIZING SERVICES!

Labour Commissioner's Post Goes To European As Definite Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 25.

I learn from a Member of the Assembly that he and some other members propose to raise at the next session the question of appointment of a Labour Commissioner under the new Assam Emigration Act. He says that when the Government brought forward the proposal for their approval the understanding was that the appointment would go to an Indian official. He feels this pledge has been dishonoured through the appointment of Mr. Lee as the Labour Commissioner.

He adds that there is nothing personally against the ability or experience of Mr. Lee, but that the fact remains that when the Assembly agreed to alter old bases and substitute new on the strength of the Whitley Report it did so because it felt that an Indian Officer would be able better to adjudicate between European Tea planters and Indian coolies. Naturally the tendency of European officials in past had been to favour the tea planters' interests while the Indian official would be able to take a sympathetic view of coolies' grievances and bring about a proper understandng between the two interests.

Incidentally this member of the Assembly mentions that this latest appointment is another instance of a definite policy of the Government to stop Indianisation of select appointments and give preference to European officials.

JOINT MEETS PRIVATELY

Consultees Point Out Need For Changes In W. P. Scheme; States Re-Affirm Faith

LONDON, May 25.

Questions relating to responsibility in the Centre were again deliberated at a private meeting of the Select Committee which lasted for three hours and adjourned until to-morrow. It is understood that various British Indian speakers indicated the directions in which they considered that the White Paper proposals needed modification, while speakers on behalf of the States reaffirmed their belief in Federation.—Reuter.

"HINDU" EDITOR'S TALK WITH HOARE

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar had a long interview with Sir Samuel Hoare and discussed the situation in India and the White Paper proposals.—Reuter.

DO WE NEED MILK?

(Continued from Page 6)

seems to have been confined to the journals of the Nature-Cure movement; for some reason the medical profession has chosen to ignore it altogether.

In the little state of Denmark, which depended for its food-supplies on foreign lands, there was a famine in the year 1917, due to the cutting off of these supplies by the German blockade. Dr. Hindhede, who was Director of Nutritional Research at Copenhagen, was appointed Controller of Food—a dietetician of radical views.

He found that a substantial portion of the food in the country was held in stock for the feeding of the live stock—an uneconomical use of the food, since the animals must consume enormously more food than could be got from them in the form of meat or milk. An order was issued by him, that the animals should be killed off, so that their food may be released for the human beings. This meant that till the end of war there would be no meat, no milk, no butter and no cheese. But Hindhede held that these could be dispensed with, with some advantage to health.

The food of the population thenceforward was wholemeal bread, vegetables and fruits.

WHAT IT PROVED.

This unique experiment lasted for not less than one year. The results were altogether good, the general rate of mortality fell, as well as the incidence of serious diseases; the report says, the national health was never so good, before or after.

Does this not go far to prove that the medical assumption that milk, meat and other high protein foods are necessary rests more on conjecture, than sound scientific knowledge?

PROOF FROM A FASTER.

Mahatma Gandhi suggested another kind of experiment. He wished to know if one who had fasted for a number of weeks can recover his normal vigour on some diet free from milk. The experiment was made in a village near Vellore on one who had fasted absolutely for twenty-eight days, at Madanapalle, under the supervision of this writer, some years ago.

The diet for recuperation was strictly confined to fruit-juices, and soups made of vegetables, enriched with only cocoanut milk; no milk, nor butter-milk, nor other products of milk were allowed. In a week the faster was able to walk long distances.

FEEDING OF CHILDREN IN NIGERIA.

What would build up good muscles and nerves for growing children must be good food for all except babies. A doctor who travelled in Nigeria (in Africa) and studied the feeding habits and state of health of the people there, has reported that, after weaning her child, the Nigerian mother gives the little one nothing but a soup made of roots and other vegetables.

A rich diet consisting very largely of vegetables, and supplemented by cocoanut or the like, is thus seen to be our natural food, enabling us to dispense with milk and its products. Experience shows that such food is anti-constipative and rich in those elements that ensure purity of blood, nerves and flesh. The eater would not need to worry about the vitamins, provided the food is conservatively and non-violently cooked.

WHAT DOES IT DO COMPETITION

PRIZE WINNERS

No competitor succeeded in solving all the pictures. Six competitors submitted entries with only 2 mistakes each and therefore the prize money has been divided equally amongst them, receiving Rs. 133/8 each.

Rs. 133/8 EACH

NO. I.

Mr. M. M. ROACH,
C/o. W. H. Dalton, Esqr.,
Dinshaw Lodge,
Lamington Road,
Bombay.

NO. II.

Mr. W. G. CUMMING,
C/o. Post Master,
Clare Road, P. O.,
Bombay.

NO. III

J. V. & CO.,
Dahyabhai
Ranchhodlal's Chawl,
Mochi Galli,
Bhendy Bazar,
Bombay No. 9.

NO. IV.

Mr. F. S. WADIA,
No. 7 Block, Malkambaug,
Jogeshwari.

NO. V.

Mr. HEMANT H. GORADIA,
3, Chaupatty Road,
Bombay, No. 7.

NO. VI.

MANIBHAI PITAMBERBHAI MEHTA.
NANDLAL THAKORBHAI MEHTA, Esqr.,
Moti Bazar,
Palanpur. (N. Gujarat.)

PRIZES OF Rs. 10

Rs. 100 in consolation prizes has been divided amongst 10 competitors each receiving Rs. 10.

1. Mr. VRAJDAS G. GANDHI, C/o. Lavchand Vrajdas & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. No. 2.
2. Mr. SHARADCHANDRA MUGATLAL MUNIM, 89, Ridge Road, Valkeshwar, Bombay.
3. Mr. AZIZ RAHIM JUSAB, 12, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay.
4. MUSSA HAJI AYUB KAPADIA, Near Navlakhe, Bantwa (Kathiawar.)
5. Miss MALTI BHAGWANDAS, Babulal Mansion, Chaupatty, Seaface, Bombay.
6. Mr. GULAMALLI JAFFERALLI, Narayan Rajan Chawl, 3rd Floor, New Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay. No. 9.
7. Mr. DINUBHAI JOSHI, At Rajpura (Post Botad), (Kathiawar.)
8. VIJAYAGAURI JIVARAM, Lawrence Road, Karachi.
9. PRAVANCHANDRA DESAI, Goti Sher; Khadia, AHMEDABAD.
10. Mr. GHASE BAIG, C/o. Baig Brothers, HYDERABAD (Dn.)

PRIZES OF Rs. 5

Rs. 100 in Consolation Prizes has been divided amongst 20 competitors each receiving Rs. 5.

1. KAUJVIHARI SHANKERLAL OZA, Gopi Pura, Surat.
2. R. V. WARERKAR, Pleader, Post Sholapur.
3. LACHMAN SARUP, Dy. Commissioner, Excise, Ujjain.
4. K. V. RAMNATH, P. O. Box No. 148, Bombay.
5. P. D. PHADNIS, 14th Road, KHAR.
6. Dr. A. AKIK DADABHOY ABBASI, Batva
7. S. D. SHEMBEKAR, Malkapur.
8. C. N. SHAH, Kanji Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
9. MOHAMAD HASSUM AMANKERA, Bhuj-Cutch.
10. AHMEDALLI JIVAJI KHOKHAVALA, Surat.
11. M. SHRIDHARAM VIJAYARAM Buildg. Cannanore.
12. K. P. NAIDOO, N. S. Rly. Kaukuntla.
13. MAKANJI BAWABHAI, 49, Pydhonee, Bombay.
14. FRANCIO PERRIRA, B. J. T. Block Parel.
15. T. G. RAO, Naure Building, Matunga.
16. Mrs. D. L. JOSHI, Proctor Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
17. SHANKER K. MORE, Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.
18. KAMLABAI BHANVANDAS, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
19. F. PIMERITA, Berkley Place, Byculla, No 8
20. T PURNACHANDRARAO, Ellore, Godavari District.

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Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Japan & Russia Oppose British Plan

Say It Consecrates Flagrant Inequality: Britain Glorifies It And France Suggests Reduction In Size Of Capital Ships

GENEVA, May 25.

Severe criticism of British Naval Disarmament proposals was made in the General Commission by the Japanese and Russian delegations. M. Dovgalesky (Russia) objected to the proposals, stating that they not only consecrated the flagrant inequality between the heavily armed countries and those without large fleets, but actually increased inequality.

Mr. Sato (Japan) argued that there was no need to include London and Washington naval treaties in the Convention as British proposed, although he promised that Japan would loyally observe both the treaties.

Captain Eden (Britain), in a spirited defence, maintained that big naval Powers alone were asked to agree to reductions while smaller Powers were untouched. Britain had not built up to the limit stipulated by the Treaties which had not only achieved reduction of armaments but stopped the naval race.

Mr. Norman Davis (United States) vigorously refuted the Japanese suggestion for exclusion of London and Washington treaties, not because they affected Japan's obligations but because of effect on world opinion.

M. Massigli (France) suggested that the Conference should deal with naval armaments similar to land armaments and urged reduction in the saze of capital ships by 10,000 tons to 25,000 and of cruisers by 2,000 tons to 8,000 tons.—Reuter.

CHAMAR MURDERS HIS WIFE

For Alleged Adultery With Brahmin Zemindar

(From A Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, May 23

How a Chamar named Bhulla committed the cold blooded murder of his 23 years' old wife for alleged adultery with a Brahmin Zamindar, was related to-day in the court. It was stated that one day while his wife was at the Zemindar's place, the accused went there with a sharp razor and put an end to her life with it.

Thereafter he went to the police station and reported the whole affair. He was challaned under Section 302. He pleaded guilty before the trying Magistrate also.

SOLANKI PAYS RESPECTS TO MAHATMA

POONA, May 25.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, the Depressed Class Leader of Bombay, visited Parnakuti this evening and enquired of Mrs. Naidu about Gandhiji's conditon.

He gave the following message to be conveyed to Gandhiji:—"Dear Mahatmaji, pray accept my respects and also of my people whom Dr. Ambedkar and I represent. Almighty God will surely take care of you through these four days and the prayers of millions and millions including our people will be heard."—A. P.

VARIETY PERFORMANCE AT MAHABLESHWAR

Seth Karsandas Vassanji Khimji gave a tea-party to Hindu visitors to Mahableshwar, on Tuesday afternoon at his residence Vishnu Villa. Among the distinguished guests were Justice H. V. Divatia, who presided over the function, Dr. M. C. Javle, Seth Mafatlal and Seth Jivanlal.

An interesting variety programme was staged on an improvised stage. Local boy scouts and school girls co-operated in the production, which was a great success.

Mrs. Divatia gave away the prizes and the proceedings terminated

MUSLIM LEAGUE SENSATION

Officiating Secretary And Assistant Suspended

NO EMERGENCY AT ALL?

President On "Malicious Action" In Calling Meeting

LAHORE, May 25.

Piquant situation has arisen in the affairs of the All-India Muslim League following the announcement by the League's officiating Secretary of an emergency meeting of the Council of the League.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, President of the League has issued orders suspending Mirza Mohd Saeed, officiating Secretary of the League on the ground of his "gravely improper and malicious action in calling an emergency meeting although no emergency exists and even without informing him (the President)".

The President has also suspended the Assistant Secretary Mr. Shamsul Hassan on the ground that he has joined hands with Mr. Mohd. Saeed.

In the opinion of Mr. Abdul Aziz "emergency" is a pretext.—A. P.

DACOITY IN RUNNING TRAIN

LAHORE, May 25

"The Daily Herald" reports a dacoity in a running train near Amritsar.

It is stated that a man dressed as a Peshawari boarded the third class female compartment in No. 33 Up Express last night when the train had just left Jandiala station for Mananwala. Taking up a position near the alarm chain, he threatened the ladies with a revolver and himself removed eight gold bangles and other ornaments from ladies' hands and also a purse containing several hundred rupees.

The thief left the train at the next halt (Mananwala) and escaped.—A. P.

HEAVY AGENDA FOR ASSEMBLY

13 Official And 27 Non-Official Bills To Come Up Before August Session

SIMLA, May 25.

It is now almost certain that the Autumn Session of the Assembly will commence on 21st August and will last for just over four weeks. The Assembly Department has circularised all other Departments of the Government of India and Members of the Assembly a list of official and non-official bills which have so far not been finally disposed of and which may be brought forward, as also non-official bills in respect of which notice of motion for leave to introduce has so far been received. Official Bills pending before the Assembly are 13 in number while non-official bills are 27.

In the former category are the Workman's Compensation Amendment Bill, the Select Committee Report on which was presented in the Assembly on 14th February, the Medical Council Bill which has been referred to the Select Committee the Hedjas Pilgrims Bill on which also the Select Committee has presented its report, the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill together with the Select Committee's report, the Indian Railways' Amendment Bill relating to section 51 on which the Select Committee reported on 26th March, the Indian Income tax Second Amendment Bill on which the Select Committee reported on 10th April, the Indian Railways' Amendment Bill relating to section 108 and 131 consideration of which stands adjourned since the last Delhi Session, and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Bill together with the Select Committee's report presented on 23rd February.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

Among the non-official Bills may be mentioned Sir H. S. Gour's Bill relating to the Hindu Marriage Dissolution which has been referred to the Select Committee, the Temple Entry Bill by Mr. Ranga Iyer discussion on which stands adjourned since 24th March, the Khaddar Protection Bill of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh which has been circulated for opinion.

Altogether there are 19 Bills by several members which were introduced on 24th March and which could be proceeded with by the respective members subject to compliance with the rules. The names of no fewer than 103 members are mentiond in respect of several non-official bills which have been tabled for introduction.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jute Shares Open Easy But Steady Up

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Jute Shares opened easy but steadied up as the session progressed and fair turnover resulted at improving rates. In coals only solitary deal in Bengal took place at current quotation, otherwise this section was featureless. Teas were steady and fair turnover resulted. In Miscellaneous sugars remained steady, while others shewed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities—3 1/2 per cent paper 81/15; 3 1/2 per cent New Loan 1947/50 92/14 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 94/8; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 102/3 small lot.

Banks—Central 21/6; Imperial Bank fully paid 1215.

Railways— Baraset Bashirhat Light 50; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 85.

Cotton—Kesoram 3/11.

Coals—Bengal 213 small lot.

Jutes—Adamjee ordy 9/4; Alliance ord 330; Barnagore 156; Cheviot 242 small lot; Clive 28/8 small lot; Dalhousie 396; Empire 41/4 small lot; Fort Gloster 545; Gourepore 365 ex div; Hooghly pref. 17; Howrah 53/4; India 231/8 Kamarhatty 505; Kelvin 550; National 25/8; Northbrook 53/8; Orient 230 small lot; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 74.

Miscellaneous— Bengal Telephone ordy 15/4; Hooghly Flour 15/4; B I Corporation pref 106/8; Kedah Rubber dollar 1 point 54 cts;

Sugars—Balrampur 12/12 odd lot; Carew & Co., 17/4; Cawnpore 28/4; Champaran 29/8; Murree Brewery 162; New Savan 18; Ryam 50/4; Samastipur 18/8.

Teas—Baradighi 35/12; Bhatkawa 35 ex div; Central Cachar 61; Hoolungooric 340 small lot; Sapoi 10/8; Seajuli 29/12; Tengpani 13/8.

A communique issued by the Secretary of the Tariff Board says:—

The office of the Tariff Board will close in Bangalore on the May 20 and reopen in Calcutta on May 23.

All communications intended for the Board should be addressed to the Secretary, Tariff Board, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta.

HOSTILITIES CEASE IN S. AMERICA

League Commission To Administer Area.

LIMA, May 25.

Following the settlement between Peru and Columbia concerning Leticia it is announced that both the Governments have agreed to order their armies in the disputed territory to suspend operations. Agreement is understood to provide that Leticia shall be evacuated and administered by a Commission appointed by the League.—Reuter.

OPTIMISTIC HENDERSON

Hopes To Get Decisions On "Essentials"

GENEVA, May 25.

Confidence was expressed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Chairman of General Commission of Disarmament, at the Anglo-American press luncheon that he would get decisions on essentials of the British Draft Convention, namely, parts one and two, before the World Economic Conference meets on 12th June.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF ADEN

Indian Merchants Alarmed At Contemplated Move Demand Assurance

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have sent to-day, the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy re: Future Administration of Aden:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have read with apprehensions Simla messages regarding the future of the Aden Administration. They would invite His Excellency's attention in this connection to the assurances given by the Foreign Secretary and emphatically endorsed by him in reply to the Deputation headed by Sir Chunilal Mehta on 30th November 1931 that the proposal then contemplated was not a step towards any other change, and if the transfer question should arise in future, the Government of India, bound by past assurances, would give full opportunity for discussion and that all interests concerned would be consulted.

The Committee are greatly alarmed at the reported contemplated transfer, and respectfully urge that they should be given fullest information on the proposals made and all interests concerned be consulted as undertaken by the Government and His Excellency, while the proposals are being considered and before any decision is arrived at."

POPE BREAKS TRADITION OF EXILE

Leaves Vatican To Celebrate High Mass

(Special Cable.)

ROME, May 25.

Making most complete break with the tradition of voluntary exile begun in 1870, the Pope with his suite left the Vatican this morning in six cars to celebrate the High Mass and the Feast of Ascension in Basilica of Saint John Lateran Church. Crowds cheered the Papal Car which passed with drawn blinds. Ex-King Alfonso and de Valera were among the congregation. This is only second time that the Pope has left the Vatican since the reconciliation of the Holy See with the Italian Government in 1929.

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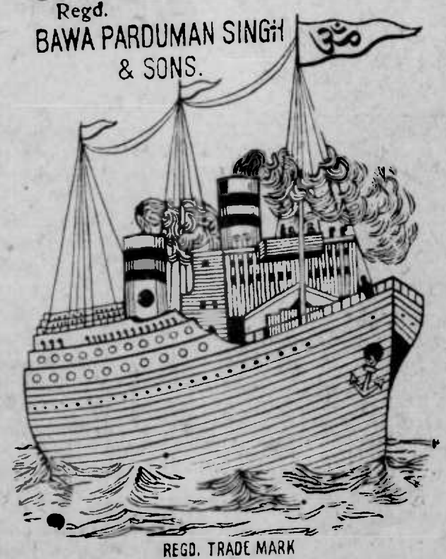

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Provakar O. Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A. Kanchrapara (Bengal).

TINKERING WITH WHIPPING BILL

Select Committee Vote For Its Extension To Presidency

MINORITY FAVOURS RESTRICTION TO CITY ONLY

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Whipping Bill have submitted their report for publication.

But for restricting "abetment" for the purpose of the Bill and the exclusion of "attempts" from its purview, the Select Committee have not improved the drastic nature of the original Bill with its Draconian Penal Provisions, to bring it in conformity with popular views expressed in the Legislative Council.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

The Report is signed by all, while some members have signed it subject to minutes of dissent.

The main opposition of the dissentients centres round the application of the Bill to the whole Presidency.

MAIN OBJECTIONS.

They hold that:

(1) Abetment for purposes of the Clause should be omitted altogether.

(2) Punishment of whipping should be restricted to rioting armed with deadly weapons only.

(3) Previous notifications do not constitute sufficient safeguards, as they are likely to be based on the information of District Officers, unlike the notification in Bombay City, where the Governor-in-Council is in a better position to judge of the situation from closer quarters.

(4) Even for Bombay City, there should be additional safeguard in the shape of an express provision that in cases of conviction, first offenders should not be sentenced to whipping.

The following is the report of the Select Committee on the Whipping Bill:—"We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VIII of 1933 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the punishment of whipping in the Presidency of Bombay) have the honour to report as under:—

NO LIMIT.

We have carefully considered the provisions of the Bill. We considered the question of limiting the extension and operation of the Bill to the City of Bombay only, but we came to the conclusion that it would not be in the public interest to deprive the Governor-in-Council of the power to extend the provisions of the Bill to other places in the Presidency in case of need and we considered the two notifications which the provisions of the Bill require before its provisions can be brought into operation in the Presidency as a sufficient safeguard against its hasty or ill-judged application; and so far as the City of Bombay itself is concerned we considered the notification bringing the provisions of the Bill into operation to afford in like manner in a sufficient safeguard. We therefore made no change in clause 1.

So far as clause 2 is concerned, we are of the opinion that abetment for the purposes of the clause should be of a more restricted character than abetment as defined in section 107 of the Indian Penal Code. We have, therefore, restricted abetment for the purposes of this Bill to the first and third clauses only of section 107.

We have also excluded "attempts" from the purview of the Bill, as we think that term too wide for a penal provision of this nature.

NO RESTRICTION.

As rioting involves the use of violence we do not think it proper to restrict the punishment of whipping to rioting armed with deadly weapons because grave injury and damage might be inflicted by rioters not so armed."

The following have signed the Report:—Messrs. R. D. Bell, W. Ellis Jones, G. Davis, G. K. Chitale (subject to a minute of dissent) Shaikh Abdul Majid (subject to a minute of dissent.),

M. A. Khuhro (subject to a minute of dissent); R. S. Asavale; P. G. Solanki; Pestonshah N. Vakil; H. M. Rahimtoola; R. M. Maxwell; Syed Munawar; Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan; D. R. Patil, (subject to a minute of dissent), and B. S. Kamat (subject to a minute of dissent).

Joint Minute Of Dissent

The following is the joint minute of dissent by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid, and Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro:—

We regret that we are unable to agree to the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the members of the Select Committee.

The Bill is not so altered as to deserve our acceptance.

We are clearly of opinion that the Act should not apply to the Presidency except Bombay City for the present.

So far as clause 3 is concerned we hold the view that abetment for the purpose of the clause should be omitted altogether.

We further do think it proper that the punishment of whipping should be restricted to rioting armed with deadly weapons only.

Patil's Objections

The following is the (Minute of dissent by Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil):—

I am not in favour of extending the scope of the Bill beyond the City of Bombay. The punishment of whipping is inhuman but I give my consent to it having regard to the consequences arising out of riots that occurred in Bombay. It is quite essential to have a check upon hooligans who are very reckless in their actions done by them during the riotous times in Bombay. Places other than the City of Bombay do not require the operation of this Bill as the Police force there is quite adequate to cope with any riotous situation that may arise in future. In the face of these circumstances I want to confine the operation of this Bill to the City of Bombay only. The Bombay Legislature will be quite ready in making the punishment of whipping applicable to other places if an urgent necessity for such purposes arises in future.

Kamat Speaks Out

The following is the (Minute of dissent by Mr. B. S. Kamat):—

I am unable to agree with the majority view that it is necessary to provide for extension of the operation of the Bill to places or areas in the Presidency outside the City of Bombay. The object of the Bill, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is to have more effective powers than are at present available to suppress quickly and effectively hooliganism. It has no doubt been shown during the first reading of the Bill that riots have occurred in recent times in several places in the Presidency. To my mind this alone does not make out a case for the extension of the Bill to the mofussil. The real point is whether hooliganism of the type in Bombay City is a common feature of other towns in the Presidency, in other words whether there is outside Bombay City that class of hooligan to whom whipping is the only deterrent punishment. I have no reasons to believe, nor has a convincing case been made out, that the Bombay type of "Mawali", a hardened criminal who generally can live and thrive in big cities, is also prevalent in other towns of the Presidency. On this ground it does not appear to me imperatively necessary to give the Governor in Council power to extend the provisions of the Bill to the mofussil. Nor are the previous notifications referred to in the Report of the Select Committee a sufficient safeguard in my opinion, since these are likely to be based on the information and judgment of District Officers, unlike the notification required in the case of Bombay City where the Governor in Council is undoubtedly in a better position to judge of any riot situation from closer quarters.

2. Even for the Bombay City an additional safeguard in the law, which I consider to be necessary is to have an express provision that in cases of conviction for rioting, first offenders should not be sentenced to whipping. The majority of Members of the Select Committee turned down an amendment to this effect. I am unable to agree with them. They held that in this respect we should trust the discretion of Magistrates. If matters are wholly to be left to the discretion of the Magistracy no safeguards would be needed in any law. While it is generally true that Magistrates exercise their powers with commendable discretion, cases are not wanting of undue severity of sentences being rectified in appeals by the better discretion of appellate courts. It is unsafe to take chances in the matter of a sentence of whipping and I am of opinion that the object of this enactment would not be defeated by an express provision in this regard in favour of first offenders convicted of rioting.

MAHASABHA INVITED BY JOINT

Moonje To Settle Details Of Representation

NEW DELHI, May 25.

It is understood that Hindu Mahasabha has received an invitation from Joint Parliamentary Select Committee to send its representatives to lead evidence before the Committee and reach London by 10th June, if possible. It is further understood that the invitation has been communicated to Dr. Moonje who is at present on a tour as he, in his capacity of President of the Mahasabha, is the proper person to settle details of representation with the Reforms Office.—A. P.

DAYANAND CELEBRATIONS

Special Facilities For Arya Samajists

AJMER, May 24.

The Governments of Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Central Provinces have, like the Government of India, allowed special leave of absence to the Arya Samajists under their respective control to enable them to participate in the Dayanand Semi-Centenary celebrations to be held in Ajmer from 14th to 20th October next inclusive.

The Education Department of the Ajmer Merwara has passed a like order.

It is interesting to note in this connection that, according to a message from Nairobi, the Arya Samajists over there are chartering a special boat to come to India for the occasion.—A. P.

BAHAWALPUR RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

Ten Hindus Sentenced Till Rising Of Court

BAHAWALPUR, May 25.

Judgment has been pronounced in the Bahawalpur Riot case in which ten Hindus were charged with assaulting Mukhi Maheshchander and whose arrest met with great notice recently.

All were sentenced till the rising of the Court.

RELEASED.

Mukhi Daryabaksh who had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 under Section 179 I.P.C. for refusing to give evidence in a certain case was released to-day on expiry of the sentence.—A.P.

INDORE WORKERS MOBILISE

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 24.

It is reported that the Labour Association has formed a Ward Committees of nearly 100 labour volunteers.

Ballot work is vigorously progressing and nearly 11,000 have voted not to resume work on any cut unless arbitration is appointed.

NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTER

Bihar Council Ahrar Party's Resolution

PATNA, May 25.

The Bihar Council Muslim Ahrar Party at a meeting on the 14th instant adopted a resolution, which has been released for publication to-day, declaring "while appreciating the decision of the Governor to have a Muslim minister in place of Sir Fakruddin, resigned, the meeting feels constrained to say that there is no reasonable ground for concluding that Khan Bahadur Mohd. Hussain enjoyed the confidence of the Muslim community in the province.

On the contrary, the meeting feels bound in keeping the personality of the Khan Bahadur out of controversy and assert that he is not in a position to truly represent the feelings of his community in matters, in which the Community has its own view."

It is understood that other members of the Council, who are not members of the Ahrar Party, have also written signifying their agreement with the abovementioned resolution.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF MILL INDUSTRY

Ahmedabad's Plea For Protection: Wire To Simla

AHMEDABAD, May 25

Mr. Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, to-day sent a telegram to the Commerce Member, Government of India, saying:

"The reports appearing about the improvement of the Ahmedabad Mill industry are inaccurate and unfounded. Mills sell below production and below cost with no relief in the accumulation of stocks. Urge you without further delay to protect the industry against intensified effect of dumping."—A. P.

PALGHAR GIVES LEAD.

(From A Correspondent)

PALGHAR, May 23.

The President of the Palghar Taluka Local Board has issued a public notice to the effect that the property belonging to the Palghar Taluka Local Board (wells, tanks, dharamshalas etc.) is kept open to the public without any distinction on the ground of custom, religion or orthodoxy.

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(A FEW SUB-AGENCIES ARE STILL OPEN.)

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High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

☞ It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

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Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

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Engineering And Textile Section

Lancashire's Lost Trade With India

India's Heavy Indeptedness To England Is Potent Factor Operating Against Free Purchases By India Of Lancashire Goods

(By F. E. Holsinger, ex-Editor of ("Indian Daily Mail."

There is, evidently, at the present moment a resolute determination in Lancashire to seek the true causes of the depression in the cotton industry and to apply the true remedy. But if these purposes are to be achieved the examination of the problem must be conducted on a very different basis to that on which it has been conducted during the past twelve years.

The first condition of the successful examination of any scientific or practical problem is the impartial inclusion, of all the facts and factors involved. In the examination or analysis of the problem of the decline of the export trade of Lancashire since 1920, there has, however, never been anything but the consideration of one or two factors at a time.

Take the case of the export trade with India. During the past twelve years the sterling-rupee exchange, political unrest in India, the gold standard, Japanese competition, wages, loomsper-man, and many other facts and factors have, by turn, been the subject of discussion and even of bitter dispute. The latest addition to the list is the fact that, whereas Lancashire uses American cotton, Japan uses Indian cotton.

At no time during the past twelve years has Lancashire taken account, however, of the operation of the factor of the indebtedness of India to this country and the consequent obligation of India to maintain a favourable balance of payments against this country.

A favourable balance of payments can be achieved by a debtor country (like India) only by one or both of two means. They are:—

1. An increase of exports and
2. A reduction of imports.

The effort need not, in fact, be deliberate or conscious. The indebtedness of a country of its own accord tends to restrict import or to drive the Government to the adoption of measures to restrict imports while stimulating exports. That is the situation of India.

The question arises: Should not India's indebtedness likewise affect exports from Japan? The answer is: "No", because India is not indebted to Japan.

CHARGES ON INDIA

Ordinarily a country uses the proceeds of its exports of goods and services for meeting the cost of its imports of goods and services. India has, in addition, two other groups of charges to meet. They are:—

1. Interest on British capital invested in India and on loans raised by the Government of India in England.

2. Pensions of Britons who have been employed in India, salaries of Britons on leave, and a variety of similar charges, arising out of the government of India by Great Britain.

These two groups of charges run into hundreds of millions of rupees in each year. Therefore, if India is to meet all these obligations out of the proceeds of her exports in each year, the value of her imports must in each year fall short of the value of her exports in each year by hundreds of millions of rupees.

As a matter of fact, India has only in very exceptional circumstances achieved such a result in any one year. As a rule India finds herself short of hundreds of millions of rupees per annum in meeting her obligations abroad. In consequence, India is forced year after year, to borrow largely in the London Money Market for the purpose, and every year sees India sinking deeper and deeper into debt in England.

It was in 1926 that the exchang value of the rupee was stabilised at 1s. 4d. to the rupee. In that year and the three following years the obligations of India exceeded her means of payment in the form of exports of goods and services as follows:—

	Rs.
1926-27.....	347,200,000
1927-28.....	329,000,000
1928-29.....	183,000,000
1929-30.....	100,200,000

The deficit was met in each year by direct or indirect borrowing in London.

While that is the position of India in relation to this country it is impossible for India to increase her purchases of Lancashire cotton goods—whatever the price or other inducements might be. Every effort that Lancashire makes to increase her exports to India must inevitably, come to grief on the solid reef of India's necessity to seek a favourable balance of payments against this country.

FORCED TO BORROW.

No one can gainsay the proposition that it is most unsatisfactory that India should be forced annually to borrow the equivalent of hundreds of millions of rupees in London to meet her interest and other annually recurring obligations in London. It is thoroughly unsound finance. India is meeting current obligations out of loans. What would people in Lancashire say if Great Britain borrowed annually from the United States to meet the war debt payments or other obligations in New York? Therefore the avoidance of borrowing in London is the first obligation of the Government and people of India. But if that proposition is granted it follows that India must not increase her imports of cotton goods from Lancashire.

It might be contended that that does not necessarily follow, because if India buys more goods from Lancashire Great Britain will be able to buy more goods from India. Thus India would acquire new means of payment.

India can not, however, take the initiative and increase her purchases of Lancashire cotton goods because already the pressure on her resources of sterling for meeting her interest obligaton is so severe. Moreover, if Great Britain takes the intiative and imports more from India the proceeds will be absorbed as by a suction-pump for the payment of interest obligations in Great Britain. Experts cannot be conveniently deflected into particular channels.

And this applies to the advocacy of the use of Indian cotton instead of American cotton by the spinning mills in Lancashire as the sovereign remedy for the present situation. It is argued that the purchase of Indian cotton by Japan provides India with the means of payment for the purchase of Japanese cotton goods, and that if Lancashire purchased Indian cotton India would be forced to buy Lancashire cotton goods.

It is true that it is the purchase of Indian cotton by Japan that gives India the means of payment for Japanese cotton goods. Indeed, one essential condition of the expansion of the exports of cotton goods from Lancashire to India is the utilisation of Indian cotton by spinning mills in Lancashire. But it is a profound mistake to suppose that the import of Indian cotton would automatically give rise to additional exports of Lancashire cotton goods to India. Not at all. The proceeds of the sale of Indian cotton to Lancashire will be absorbed in the provision of the "exchange" for the meeting of India's interest obligations in London, and Lacashire will be no better off than she is at present.

The situation of India is the situation of Ceylon and every one of the other markets of Lancashire, from China to Peru. There is not a country to which Lancashire exports its cotton goods that is not a debtor of this country, and consequently under the obligation of annually creating a favourable balance of payments against this country.

PENALISATION BY TARIFFS.

The prohibition or penalisation (by means of tariffs) of imports from Japan to India, Ceylon, and other parts of the Empire will not make any substantial difference to Lancashire. Such measures will certainly reduce or arrest the imports of Japanese cotton goods into India, Ceylon, and other parts of the Empire, but they will not automatically give rise to imports of cotton goods from Lancashire to the extent to which Japanese cotton goods have been ousted. The only result will be that India, Ceylon, and other parts of the Empire would have to do without the cotton goods they now import from Japan, and that Japan will be unable to buy produce that it now buys from those countries.

The annual interest obligations of India, Ceylon, and other parts of the Empire to this country are not only a barrier to the expansion of exports from this country, but also a cause of the collapse of our export trade. Yet at the Ottawa Conference the indebtedness of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, and the other Crown co-

(Continued on next page).

HIGH SPEED STEEL

Originally Introduced For Turning Roughing Tools its Use Is Now Extended In Many Other Directions

(BY SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR.)

Before steel was generally known, non-ferrous metals had long been used. Steel displaced them, but to-day the development of the non-ferrous metals has proceeded rapidly side by side with steel so closely connected with it that at many points their uses overlap.

Metal working is a craft and even with the aid of hammers and machine tools, the smith's craft will proceed because nobody yet has succeeded in taming steel to the point where skilled manipulation is unnecessary.

Until comparatively recently, the steel used for working metals was plain carbon steel, similar in fact to the steels worked upon, but superior in quality and of a temper made suitable by skill with a hard durable edge.

DISCOVERY MADE BY ACCIDENT.

In the early nineties more attention was given to the question of alloys and steel was produced which prolonged the life of tools made from it, although not permitting any great increase of speeds and feeds. The next development was the introduction of the so-called self-hardening steel, which came into general use in 1894. It was not until 1900 however that any real advance took place, but in that year at the Paris Exhibition, tools were demonstrated at speeds and feeds hitherto unknown, due to the research of American chemists, who discovered that in steels containing high tungsten and chrome, these constituents did not go into solution with the iron until they were heated to a high temperature. The discovery of this is supposed to have been accidental. Their steel mixture, however, retained the high carbon contents of the self-hardening steels and they found that when hardened at a high temperature and quenched in water or oil, the tools cracked. However they evolved a method of heating up to a temperature of 1000 deg. C and quenched the tools in a molten lead bath in which the heat had fallen to about 600 deg. C. when they were withdrawn and allowed to cool in air.

Shortly after the Paris Exhibition, Sheffield steel makers gave their attention to producing steel which would retain higher cutting speeds but which would harden by simple methods and early in 1901 our Company (Arthur Balfour Co., Ltd.) and one other firm only, produced a highspeed steel by the introduction of low carbon and a higher Tungsten. For the first time in the history of cutting tool steels containing large percentages of wolfram and chrome and carbon was considered in relation to these special alloys and it made possible the simple treatment that holds good to-day for most high speed steels, heating to a white heat and cooling down in an air blast or in oil without the necessity for any lead bath or other elaborate intermediate treatment.

ALLOY VANADIUM.

Later on came the inclusion of the alloy Vanadium. This alloy is expensive to purchase, but the extra cost is justified by the results obtained. Experiments have shown that there is a limit to the tungsten contents, and further addition is of little service. 18 per cent. Tungsten is the most useful and although some steels are stated to contain 22 per cent. it is not that feature which constitutes any real improvement.

Cobalt has been found to give a marked cutting efficiency gain when incorporated in steels of otherwise standard type. It is a mistake to judge the suitability of a highspeed steel simply by the tungsten contents, which seems to be a common practice to-day.

High speed steel was originally introduced for turning roughing tools only and the earlier examples were not serviceable for finishing tools. Extended use has proved its service for many other classes of tools and there are few shops that do not use it for machine cutting tools of every description though there are still some finishing operations for which it is not advisable.

It must be remembered that while the whole of these developments were taking place, progress was limited by the machine tools which, in many cases were not powerful enough to take full advantage of the increased speeds obtainable. The struggle between the machine tool maker and the tool steel maker resembled exactly the contest between the armour plate and the shell, first one and then the other obtained the upper hand and the contest is not yet ended, but the machine tool maker now depends upon the fine steel-maker more than ever in his works and, in fact, machine tools nowadays would be impossible without special steels.

There have, of course, been endless special steels within the high speed steel range and steels containing other elements, among which may be mentioned Molybdenum and Uranium. Undoubtedly the bulk of the high speed steel used to-day is what is known as 18 per cent. This refers to the Tungsten contents.

CUTTING TOOLS.

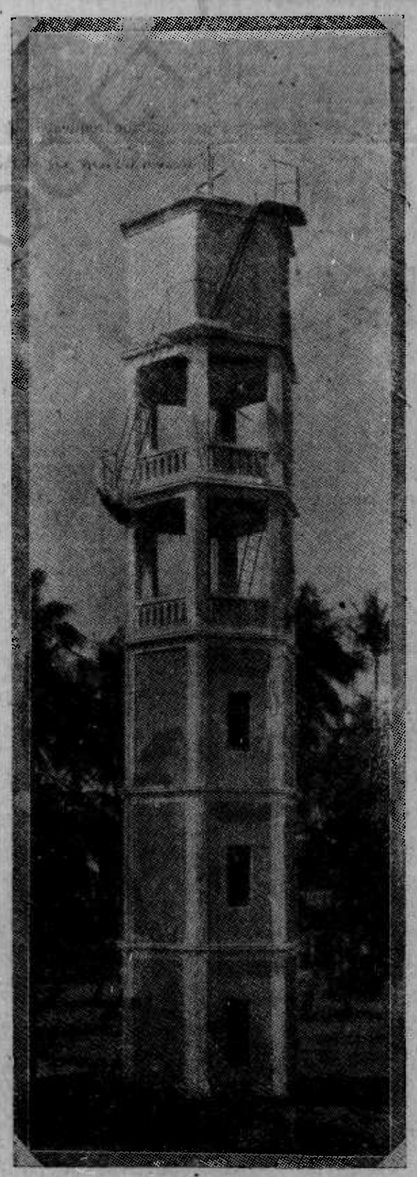
Regarding the manufacture of cutting tools let us follow the processes through which a twist drill passes. The first operation is, of course, to cut off the lengths required from the bar, point one end, afterwards facing the opposite end and centreing. The tool is then passed forward to another machine where the shank and body are turned, as well as the mark and tang recesses. The tool is next tanged and the name and size of the tool, supposing it to be a drill, is marked.

The blank body is ground to fit the fluting bush after which it is passed on to a machine for fluting or grooving. The flutes of the drills are ground and then comes the process of hardening. The drills, as a general rule, are pre-heated to 1000 deg. C. then taken out and placed in another furnace at 1350 deg. C. When the drills have reached this heat, they are taken out and quenched in oil.

Drills are tempered by being brought to 600 deg. C. and allowed to cool atmospherically. The drills are next sand-blasted and the flutes polished, the shank ground to gauge and the body to size. After this comes the process of grinding the point and the drill is ready for final inspection. Incidentally it may be remarked that in our own works all drills are carefully inspected after every process before being passed on to the next operation.

With regard to cutters, reamers and end mills, all these tools are hardened in exactly the same manner as the drills. So far as reamers particularly are concerned, the operations are the same so far as they apply; the only departure from the above schedule is sometimes in the hardening, where the shapes are delicate or the tools very large then they are quenched in oil to safeguard against breakages.—"Tisco Review."

The "Engineering and Textile Section" will appear as a regular feature of "The Bombay Chronicle" every Friday.



This photograph illustrates the Bandra St. Stanislaus' High School Tower. It is a monolithic structure 86 feet high built entirely of Reinforced Concrete and is supported by a series of six columns adequately braced providing five floors, three of which can be used as store-rooms.

It has a capacity of 8,000 gallons and is fitted with an electric pump as well as a lightning arrester. It serves the school establishment with ample supply of water at all times, for flushing, gardening, watering the play ground, bathing, etc.

Mr. H. V. Baingolkar, A. I. I., A. M. C. I., Architect, was the designer and Ali Mahomed Jumardikha, Bandra, the Contractor for the work

INDIAN COTTON & LANCASHIRE

Why Have British Spinners Gone Back On Their Ottawa Promises?

(BY B B JOSHI. L T M (Hons.)

The question of giving preference to Indian Cotton was discussed at the Ottawa Conference and a suggestion was made by the Indian Delegation that there should be a duty on the foreign cotton imported into United Kingdom. The British delegates disapproved and made it plain that the interests of their own industry placed it out of court. So, one of the important raw materials of nIdia has gone out of question from the preference list at present. The only method now left open is the method of propaganda on the part of India in England regarding the greater use of Indian cotton by devicing a practicable scheme in order to ensure the cooperation of His Majesty's Government, according to the article 8 of the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, which represents the intersets of the cotton growers discussed this matter in detial at their last annual meeting held in Karachi, when it was decided to cooperate with the committee established in Lancashire in carrying on propaganda for the use of Indian Cotton. Whatever it is, the fact remains that the method of educating Lancashire regarding Indian cotton will not be as effective as an import duty on foreign cotton and, therefore, the results on the part of the Indian Central Cotton Committee may not be very satisfactory, so far as export of Indian Cotton to Lancashire is concerned.

STAPLE COTTON CULTIVATION.

True it is, that staple cotton such as Verum Jayvant Banilla etc. are grown now in India and the completion now of the Lloyd Barrage Canal Scheme will perhaps enhance the growth of staple cottons in Sind. It must be pointed out here that India has now began to produce fine counts above 24s count and the Indian staple cotton will be taken advantage of by Indian mills first before it is exported. According to the figures of consumption and export of staple cottons submitted to the Tariff Board recently by the Indian Central Cotton Committee 2.49 lacs of bales per year on an average of three years 1929-32 were exported leaving 3.58 lacs of bales which were consumed in in Indian Mills. An export of staple cotton should only be possible if Indian mills cannot consume it completely, which they are supposed to do. Therefore, it is necessary that Lancashire should also purchase cotton the staple length of which is from 5/8" to 3/4". The general impression is that Lancashire cannot utilise this Indian cotton as the machinery is not suitable for it and that the Lancashire spinners are not accustomed to its use.

This impression is not true. Lancashire is trying to use Indian cotton in order to compete with Japan in the Indian market. Only one example will be quite sufficient to prove the above statement. In 1927 writing on "The Lancashire Cotton Spinning and Foreign Competition" in the well known "Textile Educator" Mr. S. S. Hammersley, M. P. for Stockport, Director of Rex' Devon and Fern spinning companies, gives the details of a spinning test from low quality Indian cotton, namely, 5/8" to 3/4" staple, spun in Lancashire on British ring frames. The details of spinning are:—

No. of spindles in ring frame —356

No of spindles actually spinning (5 stopped slack bands)—341.

Total weight of bobbins and yarn 51 lbs. 3 1/2 oz.

Tare weight of 351 bobbins 23 lbs 1/2 oz.

Net weight of yarn 28 lbs.

Actual time to spin set 1 hr. and 54 min.

Actual time for doffing set 3 min.

Calculated frame production for 10 1/2 hrs 150 lbs 12 1/2 oz.

Calculated production per spindle per 10 1/2 hrs.—6.873 oz.

Calculated production per spindle per 10 1/2 hrs. (nominal 20s) —8.59 hanks.

Weight per lea from frame (average of 14 cops) 51 5 grains.

Counts of yarn from frame (average of 14 cops) 19.4s.

Strength of yarn from frame (average of 14 cops) 63.8 lbs.

Hank roving in creel 3.375.

Nominal turns per inch 21.1.

Spindle Speed (revolutions per minute) 9500.

Front roller speed (revs. per min) 165.

Travellers (small bow) 4/0.

Ring Diameter 1 5/8 in.

Mr. Hammersley has further stated that the exports of yarn and of grey cloth to our chief markets in India is diminishing year by year. As substitutes one finds native woven or Japanese woven material. I do not think that the sole reason for the English grey cloth being ousted from this important export market is lower cost of production or longer hours of labour. The skill of the Lancashire operative will probably compensate for these factors. It is a fact, however, that speakng generarily we do not in Lancashire spin the counts of yarn required from sufficiently short staple cotton, that is from a sufficiently cheap raw material."

NEEDS OF LANCASHIRE.

Thus it will be seen from the above remarks and the spinning details of Mr. Hammersley that Britis machinery installed in Lancashire is capable of spinning partially if not completely, good quality of 20-s yarn and that there was sufficient awakening in about 1927 in Lancashire that Indian cotton should be used in order to compete with Japan and India in grey cloth in the Eastern markets. By this time this awakening must be hundred-fold, as the period after 1927 has been one of bad trade for England in cloth on account of Japan capturing most of the trade.

It was also somewhere in 1930 that the British cotton inquiry report stressed the use of more Indian cotton for the production of coarse yarns. When the inquiries and tests conducted by the Lancashire experts themselves show that the use of Indian cotton should be increased, one wonders why the Indian Delegation could not convince the British delegation at the Ottawa Conference to impose duty on cotton other than Indian. If this had happened, British manufacturers would have seriously considered the use of Indian cotton which would have been cheaper to them on account of the preference. It must be remembered here that England imports only 3 lacs bales of 400 lbs. each of Indian cotton out of India's total crop of nearly 52 lac ables annually.

GOVERNMENT MUST HELP.

The report of the Indian Delegation proposes that the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the United Kingdom Cotton Trade Associations should form a joint organisation, the function of which would be to bring the Lancashire spinner into closer touch with Indian sources of supply and to arrange for the interchange of information and for such technical and commercial assistance as might be needed. Of course, this procedure is absolutely essential, but its results would have been much more satisfactory than what they would be now, if there were to be duty on foreign cotton. Now it will depend upon the representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee who might perhaps, if need be proceed to England for propaganda in order to educate the British manufacturers to use Indian cotton in co-operation with His Majesty's Government.

In the report of the Indian Delegation it is stated that No difficulty would be met with by an organisation of the type proposed in furnishing United Kingdom spinners with full information about the quality and supply of the various Indian cotton. The results of our discussion at Ottawa were to be placed before the various cotton trade associations of the United Kingdom on their return in order that a definite scheme might be prepared. In a report published on their return from Ottawa the United Kingdom cotton trade representatives emphasise the importance of increasing Lancashire's consumption of Indian Cotton and refer to early arrangements for placing their proposals before the trade in detail."

It is to be hoped that these proposals would be ready by now and the Government of India in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee will do the needful in the matter as early as possible and help the Indian cotton grower.

LANCASHIRE LOST TRADE WITH INDIA

(Continued from previous page).

lonies to this country did not enter into the discussion of the problem of Imperial trade. The delegates to the conference and their expert advisers calmly ignored the whole subject!—

The creditor countries, Great Britain (which is still the greatest of them all), the United States of America, France, Holland, Sweden, etc.,—for one reason or another—have failed to reveal a capacity to absorb the produce of the debtor countries in settlement of interest obligations. In consequence the debtor countries have been forced to resort to tariffs and other devices to restrict imports of goods from the creditor countries in an heroic but fruitless endeavour to create a favourable balance of payments.

Therein lies the explanation of the shutting-out of the goods of the creditor countries from the debtor countries, and the collapse of trade and employment in the creditor countries. In the failure of the creditor countries to absorb the produce of the debtor countries in settlement of interest obligations lies the explanation of the fall in the prices of food stuffs and raw materials.—"Manchester Guardian."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left Kirkee for Bombay on May 24.

WEST VERGINIA'S ROADSIDE FOUNTAINS

The State of West Virginia not only builds good roads, but she supplies them with good drinking-water from roadside fountains.

Fortunately, the State is well equipped with mountains; from these the water-supply is obtained.

Just how it is managed is told in "Engineering News-Record" (New York) by L. P. Street, assistant engineer of the State road commission, with details and diagrams we have not room to reproduce. He writes:

"After a spring has been found in a favourable location, it is observed through a period of dry weather to determine if the supply of water is sufficient at all times. Factors entering into the selection of a site are scenic beauty, shade-trees and parking space.

"The State health department is then notified of the location of the spring. A representative of this department is sent to sample the water and to inspect the surrounding territory for possible sources of pollution. If a favourable report is received from the health department, an agreement is entered into with the property-owner conveying the water rights to the State.

SUPPLY BASIN.

"At the source of the spring a supply basin is constructed, covered with a concrete lid, so that it is not possible for surface water to enter. An overflow pipe serves the double purpose of an air vent, and of maintaining a fairly uniform pressure at the fountain. A waste-pipe is placed near the bottom to be opened and used when the basin is washed and cleaned.

"Where the supply basin is located a long distance from the fountain, the water becomes warm in the summer before reaching the point of consumption. A cooling basin is placed at about a depth of twelve feet directly under the fountain. The warm water enters the top of this basin through the conduit pipe leading from the supply basin, the pressure forcing the cool water into the open pipe leading from the bottom of the cooling basin to the mouthpiece on the fountain. This method of cooling the water has proved to be very economical and effective."

Most springs occur where the ground-water in a porous stratum is brought to the surface by an impervious stratum. If the natural yield is insufficient, as is often the case in dry weather, it can be increased by constructing a collecting gallery running parallel to the outcrop and leading to a central collecting basin. Mr. Street goes on:

"The most satisfactory type of collecting gallery is made by trenching into the impervious layer and laying a vitrified clay pipe with small openings. This pipe should be back-filled with gravel to a considerable height above the impervious layer.

"A pipe leading from the drinking fountain carries the waste water to a water-trough, which is built as an integral part of the fountain or located near by. This water is used to fill automobile radiators and as a drinking supply for animals.

"In cold climates it is not advisable to develop a water-supply that will not furnish a sufficient amount of warter to keep a bubbler constantly flowing during the winter months. At points where the temperature falls as low as 10 degrees below zero, it is found that a bubbler flowing constantly will not freeze."

IRANI DEFAMATION CASE

Parsi Student Apologises

Jehangir Mody in his letter of apology said that he had been led to reconsider his position since hearing the evidence led by Colonel Irani. When he wrote the letter, in which the charges had been based, to "The Statesman" nothing had been more remote from his mind than to attempt to lower Col. Irani in the estimation of the public as he had never even met him before the commencement of the litigation.

Continuing, he wrote: In September, 1930, when I wrote the letter complained of, certain materials were before me which made me come to the conclusions set forth in the letter, which I find now to be mistaken. As the case progressed the evidence placed before the court led me to scrutinise closer these various allegations and now I find that they were based on misapprehensions leading to incorrect assumptions. The conclusions seems inevitable to me that the letter in question should not have been written at all and now that it has been it would be but fair to you as well as manly on my part you as withdrawn. I need not repeat to convey to you this expression of sincere regret and request you to consider all the allegations contained in that letter and complained of by that I have not borne the slightest ill-will to you and I wrote the letter in the bona fide, but mistaken, belief, that I was so contributing to the welfare of our community.

WHERE JAPAN HAS ERRED

Not In Violating Peace Pacts But In Signing Them, Says American Professor

Professor Frank R. Eldridge of New York University, declares that Japan's fundamental error lies not in violating the pacts of Versailles, Washington and Paris but in signing them and trying to observe them Prof. Eldridge told the annual conference of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"Legally Japan is wrong. She violated in spirit and latter all the three pacts. But Japan was wrong much earlier and more fundamentally when she signed these pacts and undertook to live up to them. Japan happens to be first nation to prove the economic fallacy of the theory of national sterility and immobility which is the modern basis of world peace.

"For Japan there is no military or diplomatic retreat, because there is no economic retreat." Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., Under-Secretary of State under the Hoover Administration, last night told the conference:

"The most definite contribution of the American Government during the Sino-Japanese controversy has been the doctrine of non-recognition of the spoils of aggression."

SCHOLARSHIP IN TECHNOLOGY

Motion In Senate Agenda To Found It In Memory Of Late Mrs. Viegas

At the forthcoming meeting of the Senate (Bombay University) on Monday June 2, the following business will be transacted:—

Consideration of the following letter, dated the 15th March, '33, from the daughters of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas offering 3-1/2 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000 for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of their mother:—

"Our father, the late Dr. A. G. Viegas, by his will, dated the 14th day of January, 1933, bequeathed 3-1/2 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000 (Five thousand only) to the University of Bombay and directed us his executrices as follows:—

"I direct my executrices to hand over the said securities to the person or persons for the time being authorised to receive the same on behalf of the University for the purpose of founding a Scholarship in such branch of Technology as the University may decide or deem fit in the name of my dearly beloved wife Amelia to be named "Amelia wife of Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas Scholarship in Technology' on the condition that only the interest realised from the said securities will be utilised for the purpose of the said Scholarship and the securities will be held by them as Trustees."

We beg to enclose herewith 3-1/2 per cent Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees Five thousand) endorsed in favour of the University.

We also enclose an extract of the copy of the will relating to the bequest to the University."

The Rev. F. J. Saucasa has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That in pursuance of the following resolution of the Syndicate, the offer made by the executrices of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of Amelia, wife of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas be accepted as a special case and that the Academic Council be requested to frame regulations in the matter."

RESOLUTION OF SYNDICATE.

"Resolved that in view of the fact that Dr. A. G. Viegas was one of the pioneers in taking steps for the initiation of the Department of Chemical Technology, the restriction laid down by the Syndicate with regard to the value of endowments offered to the University be waived, and that it be recommended to the Senate that the bequest be accepted and that the executrices of the late Dr. Viegas be thanked for it."

CHAIR FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Principal T. K. Shahani has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"That the Senate recommends to the Syndicate that, as early as possible, the staff of the University School of Economics and Sociology be strengthened by the additional appointments of a Professor of Political Science and a Lecturer in Public Administration."

SPARE DECCAN COLLEGE.

Dr. B. G. Vad has given notice of his intention to move the following proposals:—

"(1) The University Senate records its sense of regret at the decision of the Government to close down the Deccan College; and feels that the Government, before taking the final decision to close down the University's affiliated institutions, in fairness, at least to have consulted the University.

(2) The University Senate requests the Government to reconsider their decision regarding the closing down of the Deccan College from 1934 and to postpone the execution of that decree for a period of at least five years more, which would also be in consonance with the Recommendations of the Re-organisation Committee (Thomas Committee)."

Following the election of Edward J. Kelly as mayor of Chicago, announcement was made that the city's 14,000 school teachers were immediately to receive their pay for last June. The teachers, doubtless, feel like giving three cheers for the mayor and also for many happy returns of pay day.

LAHORE BARRISTER IN HANDCUFFS

Charged With Murder Of Wife To Obtain Insured Amount

Following a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Mr. Justice Jai Lal of the Lahore High Court Anant Ram Mehta, a well-built and smartly dressed young man of about 30 years was produced in handcuffs in the Judge's court on the 22nd May. He is a barrister of Montgomery and is alleged to have murdered his wife in pursuance of a conspiracy to obtain a large sum of money for which the life of the murdered woman was insured, says the "Civil and Military Gazette."

Mr. R. C. Manchanda, Advocate, who had applied for the writ of "habeas corpus", submitted that Mehta had been arrested in Lahore on May 6 last, without a warrant. As far as the accused was aware the charge against him related to an offence alleged to have been committed in Kashmir State. As, however, no warrant for his arrest had been issued by a Kashmir Court the arrest was, counsel contended, unlawful. He requested the court to order the release of the accused, particularly in view of his position as a barrister of six years' standing.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad, Government Advocate, replied that the police had not proceeded under Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code which contemplates the existence of a warrant issued by a foreign court before an accused person can be arrested with a view to extradition.

CONSPIRACY.

The accused was alleged to have been guilty of conspiracy to cheat in British India and to have committed a murder in Kashmir State. The British police arrested him on both charges taking action under Section 420 (cheating) of the Indian Penal Code and Section 23 of the Extradition Act. After being arrested, the accused was produced before the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore and warrants obtained.

The case, he further pointed out, had been under police investigation for a long time and the statements of witnesses, including an approver, had been recorded by Magistrates. These formed strong evidence of the guilt of the accused.

Counsel placed the record of the case before the Judge, who after examining it and hearing counsel for the accused, rejected the request for his release.

The Judge remarked that it would be fair to the accused to try him on both charges in British India, but added that he did not think it desirable at this stage to pass a judicial order to that effect. When extradition proceedings were taken against the accused he might move the High Court to intervene. In the meantime, the accused, if he was so advised, might take the usual steps to obtain his release on bail.

OIL TANKS LEAKING

Mrs. Bonney Forced To Land

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

Mrs. Harry Bonney, the Australian Airwoman, alighted at Bamrauli at 5-12 a.m. to-day, one of the oiltanks being found leaking. She is having it repaired before restarting.—A.P.

MISS MAYA DEVI JAILED

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Miss Maya Devi who is also known as Nanibala Das Gupta, and Dasarati Haldar were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Emergency Powers of the Ordinance to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, on charges of conspiracy and possession of 78 sticks of cartridges of dynamite. Amarendranath Bhattacharya, the approver, was discharged.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933

WALK-OUT THREAT AT GENEVA

Little Entente Give Ultimatum To Simon

GERMAN PRESS ACCUSES FRANCE OF SABOTAGE

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, May 24.

The prospects of a disarmament agreement being reached before the World Economic Conference opens, are regarded as very remote in view of M. Paul Boncour's declaration.

Official quarters opine that France has not the slightet intention of destroying or even limiting the number of her heavy guns, tanks and aeroplanes.

It is declared that the fate of the Conference is now in the hands of France, and it is up to the British Delegation to see that the MacDonald Plan is accepted and to the American Delegation to see that the Roosevelt propoals are carried out.

The newspapers' indignation at France's 'Sabotage' is typified in the "Deutsche Zeitung's" demand for Germany to leave the League if decisions against France are not reached at Geneva.

THREAT TO QUIT LEAGUE

Little Entente Oppose Four Power Pact

GENEVA, May 24.

It is reported that M. Benes told Sir John Simon that if the Four Power Pact was signed, all members of the Little Entente will leave the League of Nations.—Reuter.

DEFINITION OF AGGRESSOR

Soviet Suggestions Adopted At Geneva

GENEVA, May 24.

The definition of an aggressor was laid down by the Securities Sub-Committee established to examine part one of the British Draft Disarmament Convention. The Committee reported, enumerating five actions constituting aggression. (1) Declaration of War. (2) Invasion by armed forces without declaration of war. (3) Land, sea or air attack of states or its vessels or aircraft. (4) Establishment of naval blockade of stage's coast or ports. (5) Support given to armed bands, which invaded another state's territory.

It is interesting to note that these definitions are based on Soviet suggestions.

One Annexe lays down the ground on which active aggression is justified. Another annexe provides for setting up of a commission of five members for establishing facts concerning reported acts of aggression.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN NAVY CUTS

Plan Held Up Owing To Geneva Failure

WASHINGTON, May 24.

The plan to place one-third of the United States Navy on "rotating reserve" has been abandoned at least for the present.—Reuter.

WHOLE VILLAGE IN FLAMES

Fire Renders 179 Families Homeless

KRISHNAGAR, May 23.

One hundred and seventy-nine families are reported to have been rendered homeless as a result of a fire in Mahor, Maharpore Sub-Division. Practically the whole village has been destroyed by the flames and a large quantity of seeds and agricultural appliances have been burnt.

The damage is estimated at several thousands of rupees.

The local authorities are understood to have moved the government for gratuitous relief.—A.P.

TENNIS IN PACHMARI

Large Entries Received In Annual Tournament

PACHMARHI, May 24.

After a week's monsoonish weather Pachmarhi has again brightened up, and the long-expected Pachmarhi Club Tennis Tournament has just started. There are four different competitions that are being played now, and many civil and military officers who are now stationed in Pachmarhi have entered in these competitions.

In the men's singles there are 17 competitors in all, and the first round is already over. In the men's doubles the number of entries is 10, and a similar number has entered for the ladies open singles tournament, while in the mixed doubles the number is 14.

A good number of matches have already been played in all these tournament, and the finals may take place within a week.—A. P.

CONDITION OF MAHESH DUTTA

Extremely Weak On 16th Day Of Fast

KHULNA, May 23.

Mr. Mahesh Chandra Dutta has entered on the 16th day of fast in sympathy with Ga[illegible]

Questioned as to the present state of his health, he said: "I am much better for the last two or three days, but the doctors after eexamining my pulse a[illegible] heart have declared that I ha[illegible] become extremely weak."—A.P.

SEVEN KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

KATHIAWAR, May 25.

A Kathiawar message states that seven persons were crushed to death under the debris of a house which collapsed in Junagadh owing to widespread rain throughout Kathiawar.—A. P.

DUTCH RUBBER RESTRICTION

Premier In Favour Of Proposal

HAGUE, May 24.

The fact that Premier Colijn is also assuming the portfolio of the Colonies, is regarded by rubber production circles, as likely to increase changes in obtaining the introduction of rubber restriction.

According to the newspaper "Handels Blad" the restriction will be based on potential production, and there are also good prospects for the solution of the problem of native production.—Reuter.

NEW DRAFT FORMULA

Safeguards Against Breach Of Pact Of Paris

U. S. TO INTERCEDE

France Hails It As Great Step Towards Peace Of World

RUGBY, May 25.

The new draft formula for the Consultative Pact for the preservation of peace was presented to the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva by Sir John Simon.

It represents the modification of the security section in the British Draft Convention. The most important articles of the new draft propose that in the event of a breach or the threat of breach of the Pact of Paris, the League Council or the Assembly or one of the parties to the Convention, not the members of the League, may propose an immediate consultation between the Council or the Assembly and any of the said parties.

In the event of the threat of breach, the object will be to use the good offices for the restoration of peace.

If it is proved impossible to restore peace in this way, the object will be to determine which party or the parties to the dispute are to be held responsible.

Sir John Simon explained that the Articles were more strongly worded than the original, because for the first time, the United States had consented to associate itself with European affairs.

INTERCESSION FOR PEACE.

Mr. Norman Davies said that "recognising that any threat of breach of the Pact of Paris was a matter of concern to the signatories, the United States' Government declared that in the event of the breach or the threat of the breach, it would be prepared to confer with a view to intercede for peace with other Powers for this purpose, in pursuance of the appropriate Article of the Disarmament Conference.

In the event of the decision to determine the aggressor following such consultations and in the event of the United States agreeing with this in its independent judgment, it will undertake to refrain from any action and withhold its protection from its citizens who might engage themselves in activities which tend to defeat the collective efforts which the United States in collective consultation may think it necessary to decide upon against the aggressor."

M. Paul Boncour (France) congratulated Sir John Simon and Mr. Norman Davies and welcomed the new formula as a great step towards the peace of the world.

GERMAN CLAIM

The discussion on the advised British Plan proceeded throughout this afternoon.

The German Delegate said that Germany was willing to accept the British Plan, but strongly urged that the German right of equality should be specifically rendered in writing and incorporated in the text of the Pact.—B.O.W.

RISE IN RAYON SHARES

Improved Tone On London Exchange

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 24.

On the London Stock Exchange, news from Geneva rather adversely affected Germans; otherwise markets responded to higher Wall Street advices. A cheerful sentiment prevailed throughout the day, and internationals and home industrials attracted chief attention.

The outstanding feature was the further sharp upward movement in Rayon Shares and tobaccos.

Commodity markets were also better, mainly under American influences, metals especially spurting afresh.

Wall Street was displaying renewed strength.—Reuter.

SIKH JAIL BIRD ACQUITTED

High Court Sets Aside Conviction

LAHORE, May 23.

A Sikh, named Sohan Singh, resident of a village in Lah[illegible] District, who, during the last ten years has been almost a permanent resident in gaol on various charges including murder, attempted murder and dacoity cases, found himself a free man to-day as the result of acquittal by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Monroe, who heard the present appeal also acquitted Sohan Singh's two sons, who were implicated with him. A Muslim co-accused, named Qaimdin, had his sentence of ten years reduced to that already undergone.

According to the prosecution, there were differences between Sohan Singh and his step-brothers over certain ancestral property. Sohan Singh was implicated by his step-brothers in several murders, attempted murder and dacoity cases, but in each instance he was acquitted either in the trial court or the sessions or the High Court.

ABDUCTION OF MUSLIM GIRL.

The present case arose out of the murder of a member of the rival party to Sohan Singh. The deceased is alleged to have abducted a Muslim girl and converted her to Sikhism. A relative of the girl named Qaimdin tracked down the deceased and killed him. During investigations Sohan Singh, along with his sons was also implicated in the murder and challaned together with Qaimdin. All were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Lahore under Section 304 I.P.C. (culpable homicide not amounting to murder).

His Lordship, as stated above acquitted Sohan Singh and his two sons and reduced the sentence passed on Qaimdin to that already undergone.—A.P.

CYCLES AT RS. 5 EACH!

Lahore Hindu Jailed For Cheating

LAHORE, May 23.

An ingenious mode of swindling gullible persons, was disclosed in the court of Mr. Ram Nath Luthra Special Magistrate to-day, when Tirath Swami Azad was charged on three separate counts of cheating.

The prosecution alleged that two youths, namely Tirath Swami Azad and Lalchand opened a bogus company known as the American Cycle Company and advertised in the newspapers that any one could obtain for himself a new cycle for Rs. 5 only, if he could supply along with a remittance for that amount the names of 20 well-known persons of his town. A number of persons sent money orders along with the lists of names as required, but they never saw their money back or the promised cycles.

Following complaints, the police arrested the two men.

The Magistrate to-day sentenced Tirath Swami Azad to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. Lalchand was acquitted.—A.P.

CHEATING UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

Hindu Gets 18 Months Jail And Fine

LAHORE, May 23.

An unscrupulous man, who, while professing to run an ostensible "Poor Help Association" did not hesitate to cheat unemployed persons of amounts varying from Rs. 150 to 50 was sentenced by Mr. Ram Nath Luthra, Special Magistrate, to-day to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on charges of conspiracy and cheating.

According to the prosecution accused Bishamber Dass entered into a conspiracy with two other young men to dishonestly induce unemployed persons to deposit monies as securities against service. The accused announced the formation of bogus firms named Indian Beauty Chemical Works and the Poor Help Association. They advertised for "energetic young men" to work in their companies and obtained from applicants securities. After working for a few days the complainants were summarily sent away and they neither received their salaries nor got back their securities.—A.P.

FIRM RULE IN INDIA

MacDonald Broadcasts Empire Day Platitudes On Good Govt.

LONDON, May 24.

Referring to India in an Empire Day broadcast from Lossiemouth this evening, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the Government had to deal with the position in India where its demands became the occasion for defiance of order and peace. These were dealt with quietly but firmly.

Every good government should be prepared to listen and reason, but no good government should be prepared to be terrorised.

The problem in India was one of natural growth. It had its parentage in the education we had given to it, and the political lessons we had tauyht to its people.

Whatever steps we might have taken to meet it, would have shown that we knew as to why the problem had arisen, and what its nature was and that our way in handling it had been to provide conditions for peaceful development, whilst retaining allegiance to the Crown.

That was the sort of progress which gave both life and spirit to the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

DE VALERA IN ROME

Great Welcome Given To Irish Leader

ROME, May 24.

A large crowd of Irish people cheered and waved hats on the arrival of Mr. Eamon De Valera for a ten-day official visit to the Pope, the King of Italy and Signor Mussolini.

He was met at the station by the Irish Free State Minister at the Vatican, representatives of the Vatican and the Italian Government.

Two lines of Irish Franciscans and Dominicans formed a guard of honour and Mr. De Valera drove to the Irish Legation at the Holy See, where he is staying.—Reuter.

MORGAN INCOME-TAX ENQUIRY

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.

In the course of to-day's Morgan Inquiry it was stated that in contrast to the years 1931-32 Morgans had paid 11,000,000 dollars in income tax in 1929.

Mr. Morgan testified that although he did not pay income tax to the United States in 1931-32, he paid income tax in those years to England.

The names of Mr. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury and Senator McAdoo, former Democrat Secretary of the Treasury and aspirant to the presidency were among the list of those allowed to purchase stocks by special arrangement with Morgans.

CEYLON TEA INDUSTRY

Posters For 28,000 British Schools

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Children at 28,000 schools in Great Britain will learn the story of Ceylon's tea industry shortly.

Posters which the Empire Marketing Board is circulating to these schools during June include two which graphically depict tea-growing on a modern plantation.

The posters are accompanied by a descriptive leaflet for the use of teachers, making it possible for one complete lesson to be based on the Ceylon tea industry.

This is a regular part of the work which the Board has been doing in recent years to make the Empire's industries more widely known to the British public of all classes.—Reuter.

ANSARI HAS NOW NO DOUBTS

Says Mahatma will Pull Through Ordeal

POONA, May 25.

The official bulletin issud from Parnakuti this morning at 8 says:—

"Mahatma Gandhi passed a good night. Inspite of increased weakness, his condition gives rise to no undue anxiety."—A. P.

CONDITION QUITE SATISFACTORY

POONA, May 25.

Mahatma Gandhi's condition this morning is quite satisfactory. Dr. Ansari arrived at "Parnakuti" before 11, having motored directly from Kalyan, which he had reached early this morning from Delhi.

He forthwith examined Gandhiji in consultation with Dr. Roy, and as he came out, told the Press men that Gandhiji was in very good condition." I have now no doubts whatsoever that he will safely go through the ordeal."

He added: His heart and pulse are in excellent condition and his weakness is not immoderate.

There is still not even a suggestion of any slackening of his mental powers. Gandhiji talked to Dr. Ansari during his examination enquiring about his (Ansari's) friends and relatives and what was more Mahatmaji was in the same jocular mood as ever before.

The Medical Board will be examining him again this afternoon.—A.P.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

Mahadev Desai To Put Plan Before Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

Syt. Mahadev Desai, who is engaged in discussing with the inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram the plan of campaign against untouchability to be launched from the Ashram, as desired by Mahatma Gandhi, intends to stay in the Ashram for two days more after which he will return to Poona and place it before Gandhiji for his approval.—A.P.

SIKH DACOITS APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

Lahore Judge Reserve Judgment

LAHORE, May 23.

The echo of a sensational dacoity case in the Ferozepur District, in which the dacoits escaped with a large amount of booty after shooting down one inmate of the house and torturing others, was heard in the Lahore High Court to-day, when appeals on behalf of Inder Singh and Sardara Singh, dacoits under sentence of death, were heard before a division bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Currie and Mr. Justice Bhide.

According to the prosecution four dacoits armed with double barrelled guns and carrying bandoliers of ammunition raided the house of a wealthy zamindar, named Kishan Singh on the evening of March 3, last. They heralded their arrival in the village by firing a number of shots in the air, and straightway proceeded to the house of their intended victim. Finding that the landlord was not at his residence, two of the dacoits hid themselves in a corner of the house, and the remaining two went to the zamindar's threshing floor where they understood, he was.

INMATES TORTURED.

They brought him to his house and under threat of shooting down all the members of his family compelled him to deliver up property worth Rs. 3,000. Not satisfied with this the dacoits tortured the inmates, including women by tying rags soaked in kerosene to their heads and setting them alight. They also shot down Kehr Singh, son of Kishan Singh when they found that no more treasure was coming forth.

ABSCONDER SHOT DEAD.

The police, after vigorous inquiries, prosecuted with the help of the Faridkote State Police, engaged the dacoits in an encounter in which the absconder, named Kehr Singh, was shot dead and Inder Singh wounded and arrested. Two other dacoits were later arrested.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Ferozepur, found Inder Singh and Sardara Singh guilty under Sections 302|34, 392|397 and 452, I.P.C. and sentenced each of them to death. He gave Nazar Singh the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

After hearing counsel for both the sides, their Lordships reserved judgment.—A.P.

DISCREDITABLE ELECTION TACTICS

Die-Hards Display Insane Party Spirit At Hitchin

LONDON, May 25.

"It is not easy to imagine a more insane manifestation of party spirit than the attempts made to arouse Conservative voters at Altrincham against the candidature of Sir Edward Grigg," says "The Times." The paper ascribes the Conservative applause of Sir Arnold Wilson's candidature at Hitchin against Sir Edward Grigg to Mr. Churchill's campaign against the Government's Indian policy in the constituency and organisations.

Referring to Eir Edward's speech at Bath yesterday in which he appealed for lifting the Indian policy above party controversy in England, "The Times" commends this as the only statesmanlike line, whereby the Indian problem can be solved.

The paper adds that the case of Ireland is a supreme warning against a contrary course. It recalls that Mr. Churchill (and not Mr. Baldwin) was one of the signatories of the Irish settlement to which some parallel might hold good, if the nation is persuaded to a simlar sequence of vacillation, reaction and ultimate surrender in India.—Reuter's Special.

UNEMPLOYED IN JUBBULPORE

PACHMARHI, May 24.

Owing to damages done to crops by hailstorm and frost recently in the Jubbalpore District, the Deputy Commissioner of the District apprehending that there might be an increase in the number of unemployed labourers, has opened half a dozen quarries to the worked up on behalf of the P.W.D. to test whether there was enough dearth of employment in the district.—A. P.

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